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POLISH LEADERS RECEIVE WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL OFFICIALS

ID252205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The meeting of the Military Council of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states is in progress in Warsaw. Today, party First Secretary Edward Gierek and Politburo member, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, received the supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and heads of delegations taking part in the meeting of the Military Council. The meeting was attended by Politubro members; Minister of National Defense Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Kania; and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense, Gen Florian Siwicki. Marshal Viktor Kulikov informed the first secretary about the meeting of the Military Council, and stressed that the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty have been successfully implementing all basic tasks, creating favorable conditions for the peaceful development of socialist community states. Edward Gierek expressed his high appreciation for the actions undertaken by the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty in order to insure security of the socialist states and to consolidate peace.

HUNGARY'S HAVASI VIEWS ADVANTAGES OF CEMA INTEGRATION

ID251001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 4 ID

[Interview with F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, under Rubric "PRAVDA Questionnaire": "Common Course: Integration"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] This year socialist community countries are celebrating CEMA's 30th anniversary. The fraternal peoples are greeting this portentous anniversary in a businesslike way backed by the successes achieved and by collective experience, they are creatively seeking opportunities to accelerate progress.

Our newspaper's readers show profound interest in CEMA's work. Taking account of their wishes, the PRAVDA Editorial Board has asked a number of leading workers of the CEMA countries' party and state organs to share their opinion of questions connected with the results of the fraternal states' cooperation and the prospects for further deepening it. Today F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, answers the PRAVDA Editorial Board's questions.

[Question] How do you evaluate the results of the CEMA countries' 30 years of multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation?

[Answer] I would like emphasize first of all that the cooperation among fraternal CEMA countries is a convincing example of the practical embodiment of the new type of international relations introduced by socialism. Founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternal solidarity and mutual advantage, this cooperation is of historic significance and makes a decisive contribution to creating and strengthening the material base needed to achieve our parties' strategic aims--the building of socialism and communism.

Largely thanks to cooperation within the CEMA framework, the socialist community today is the world's most dynamic economic force. Speaking of the results of the path traveled, the fact should be noted that it is precisely fraternal cooperation that has enabled once backward countries to forge ahead quickly.

Our relations are constantly being deepened. An important role belongs to mutually advantageous commodity turnover among the fraternal countries. At the same time relations are being enriched with effective new forms. This was given a powerful boost by the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration adopted in 1971. It has raised our cooperation to a higher level than reciprocal trade.

The CEMA partners devote great attention, for example, to cooperation in joint planning activities. Important milestones along the path of their improvement have been the coordination of national economic plans, the system of annual and long-term trade agreements and protocols and the elaboration of multilateral integration measures. The long-term targeted cooperation programs in key spheres of the economy are opening up a qualitatively new stage in cooperation.

The community countries have achieved considerable successes in developing relations in the sphere of material production. A whole series of major industrial projects, in which the fraternal states are interested, is being constructed with joint forces. Activities in production specialization and collaboration have been broadened. It is hard to overestimate the mutual advantages provided by the exchange of scientific and technical documentation and front-rank experience. In short, fruitful, deepening cooperation within the CEMA framework over three decades has spread to all important aspects of the community countries' economic life.

[Question] Please speak about Hungary's participation in CEMA's activities and about joint work in deepening socialist economic integration.

[Answer] The MSZMP attaches paramount significance to the deepening of integration processes. This is stated in the documents of the 11th MSZMP Congress and of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee.

What, then, is Hungary's involvement in economic integration within the CEMA framework? Let us take, for example, our foreign trade with the CEMA countries. Its volume has increased 20-fold in three decades. We send our friends a large part of Hungarian exports of machinery, other industrial products and agricultural produce, at the same time receiving from them much equipment that we do not manufacture ourselves, as well as fuel, mineral raw materials and other commodities essential to the national economy.

Our biggest economic partner is the Soviet Union. Thus the proportion of energy sources, as well as other basic types of raw materials and products supplied from the USSR, in Hungary's imports exceeds 70 percent. We in turn send the Soviet Union many products of the manufacturing industry, above all machine-building output and consumer goods.

We regard our republic's participation in cooperation connected with strengthening the energy and raw materials base as an important condition for the dynamic development of Hungary's economy. Hungary is interested in jointly increasing capacities for the production of natural gas and electricity. Examples of this are provided by the joint construction with our friends of the "Soyuz" main gas pipeline and the 750-kilovolt power transmission line between Vinnitsa (USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary).

Our country seeks to develop production specialization and collaboration, particularly with the Soviet Union. In exports of Hungarian machine-building output the proportion of deliveries through specialization and collaboration exceeds 40 percent. We have organized close cooperation with the CEMA countries in the production of motorbuses, passenger cars, computers, medical equipment and equipment for nuclear power stations.

To this list may be added strong ties in the spheres of Olefin chemistry and production of synthetic fibers, rubber and other products. The Hungarian aluminum industry is also developing thanks to cooperation with the fraternal countries and particularly with the Soviet Union, where raw material is sent for melting to obtain the metal.

I believe these examples give a clear idea of Hungary's interest in further deepening socialist economic integration.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the immediate tasks in improving the CEMA countries' cooperation?

[Answer] Raising labor quality and efficiency, introducing progressive technical achievements and improving production have been brought to the fore at the present stage in the economies of the socialist community states. With the further deepening of economic cooperation account must be taken of this circumstance, as well as of the new demands on the standard of management and the changing external conditions. Hence the increasing significance of joint consultations on urgent problems of socioeconomic development.

To meet the CEMA countries' requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials and various products we must make the maximum effort to implement the measures provided for in the long-term targeted cooperation programs. In this connection the role of coordinating the CEMA members' national economic plans for the next 5-year plan is being still further enhanced. The fraternal states are seeking and finding answers to many important questions of their economic development in cooperation within the CEMA framework. Bearing in mind the close interdependence of the economies, we must balance the tasks stemming from the long-term targeted programs during the coming coordination of plans.

We must also take further steps in deepening production specialization and collaboration and in cooperation connected with the development of transport links. At the same time it is necessary to improve our foreign trade system and currency, financial and credit relations among CEMA countries.

I believe that work must be continued on enriching the forms and methods of cooperation, concentrating the main attention, as before, on its substance. All this, in the final analysis, will make it possible to achieve further successes in building the new society, strengthening the socialist community's material base and fulfilling the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses.

MTI INTERVIEWS USSR'S KATUSHEV ON CEMA ACHIEVEMENTS

LD201342 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 20 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the socialist countries' economic integration organization, CMEA, Konstantin Katushev, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, the Soviet Union's permanent CMEA envoy and head of the CMEA Executive Committee, gave an interview to NOVOSTI and to MTI.

Konstantin Katushev has emphasized, among other things that in its practical activity CMEA consistently follows the guidelines jointly set by the communist and workers parties for the realization of many-sided cooperation of the socialist countries, for better exploitation of the advantages latent in the international socialist division of labour and for strengthening the unity of the socialist states' community.

Implementation of the jointly developed schemes has brought results whose significance is obvious even for unprejudiced outsiders. UN's experts have all the reason to count most of the CMEA members to the advanced states of the world. Their industrial production tops that of the West European capitalist countries. Another important feature is that the levels of economic development of the friendly countries have very much neared each other. The socialist community today is the most dynamic economic power of the world.

The unbroken development of the economic and technical-scientific potential of the socialist community and CMEA's democratic buildup make the organization rather an international authority, which massively influences world trade and helps abolish discrimination with its roots in the imperialist and neocolonist policy.

The growing size and complexity of economic problems in our days call for further intensification of the CMEA countries' planned economic cooperation.

A point should be made of bringing the socialist countries' development level still closer to each other, help must be given to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia to the development of their national economies and to increasing the efficiency of their economic activity.

The Soviet Union, Katushev stressed, has been generously passing on experience to the rest of the friendly countries. It has helped build 2,600 factories and other industrial facilities in the CMEA countries. The smelting works built with Soviet assistance turn out 15 million tons of steel, 11 million tons of iron and 20 million tons of rolled goods a year. With help from the Soviet Union large oil refineries have been erected in Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. Besides, Soviet exports to the friendly countries are being done at much better terms, at lower than world market prices. The Soviet market is an extremely important economic factor for the CMEA countries' processing industries, a guarantee of long-term development in the individual industries.

On the other side the products of the sociliast countries sold in the Soviet Union are also of great importance for the country in the current plan term (1976-80) the Soviet Union is importing 40 percent of its lifting and loading apparatuses, 35 percent of its sleeping cars, 12 percent of its buses and one third of its nuclear powerwork implements from the CMEA countries.

Katushev mentioned also the "alliance" gas pipeline construction probject jointly implemented by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union as an example of fruitful cooperation. The joint efforts of the participants have produced a project unique by its technical standard and engineering solutions. On January 1 this year the Soviet Union started to deliver gas to the fraternal countries through the ready part of it. This joint investment, Katushev added, will considerably increase the socialist countries' economic potential.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS 24 APRIL IN SOFIA

AU241618 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--Scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the work of the international symposium on agricultural information which opened here today. More than 40 reports will be delivered during the four days of the conference on raising the efficiency of information services in agriculture and forestry. The interaction with other systems of scientific and technological information will also be discussed.

The "Agroinform" international system for scientific and technological information in agriculture and forestry of the CMEA member-countries was set up in 1973. It plays an important role in the realization of the complex programme for socialist economic integration in the production and processing of food products and of the timber and woodworking industry. Its principal task is to make information activities contribute to the most rapid transfer of the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress to practice. The countries taking part in the "agroinform" system exchange documentation on and specimens of new high-yielding hybrids and varieties, promising technologies and experience in the development and use of the latest models of farm machines and equipment for the timber industry.

The international sumposia on agricultural information (this is the second) contribute to the establishment of a uniform system of agricultural information and the standardization of the indicators it uses. Considerable progress in this field is expected from the symposium in Sofia.

IRANIAN TU DELEGATES TO WFTU SOFIA SESSION INTERVIEWED

AU201640 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA)--"The revolution in Iran was carried out by the working people and is in their interests. The universally recognized leader of the popular movement in our country, Ayatollah Khomeyni, also puts the accent on the interests of the working class and the other working people", declared before a BTA correspondent TU functionaries from Iran, members of the Workers' Commission on TU Relations, who are here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Speaking about the main tasks facing the TU movement in their country, they in the first place emphasized the need for the entire working class to be organized and then for a united leadership of the trade unions in Iran to be set up. "This is also the main objective of the Commissions on TU Relations. The united working class will increase its strength and will be able to guarantee both its interests and those of society as a whole", the Iranian TU functionaries elaborated.

To the question whether the revolution has changed the position of the working people in Iran, they said: "In fact at present the provisional government manages the economy through the workers' committees established in all the enterprises. There is also the positive fact that now we can freely organize ourselves. As a gain of the working people should be mentioned the forthcoming approval of a labor code."

In connection with the present situation in Iran the guests pointed out that the very fact of the revolution was a positive one but it did not solve everything. "There is, for instance, a lot to be done for the definitive liberation of our economy from dependence on imperialism. This will bring great benefit to the nation. A long struggle against internal reaction also lies ahead. For us are of importance the revolutionary mood of the people and the fact that all the revolutionary forces in Iran recognize the decisive role of the working class in the revolution and now--in its preservation and continuation", the Iranians said.

The both-participants in the TU movement (the progressive one that operated clandestinely) who had for this been imprisoned by the old regime, were reserved but optimistic about the future of the Iranian revolution. "The present stage is the beginning which will free both the economy and the consciousness of the people. It is in the rallying of the working people that we see a guarantee that they will be able [to] take an active part in deciding their future. We will fight to have our own representatives in the constitutent assembly which will have to work out the country's constitution and in this manner determine the road."

MORE REPORTAGE ON SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE

Meeting With Todorov

AU251609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 25 April Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

Leaders at Reception

AU251735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception on 25 April in connection with his final departure from the country. The following persons attended the reception, which took place at the USSR Embassy hall: Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Todor Stoychev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of socio-political and mass organizations, art, science, and cultural figures, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia led by Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria and doyen of the diplomatic corps, also attended the reception, which took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BULGARIA'S DAILY INTERVIEWS PFLP'S HABASH

AU191040 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Vasil Asparukhov of OTECHESTVEN FRONT interviews George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP]--no place or date given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Habash, you have been in Bulgaria for several days. Would you share with the OTECHESTVEN FRONT readers your impressions of our country?

Answer: First of all, on behalf of the PFLP delegation led by me, on behalf of the Palestinian people and on my own behalf, I wish to express gratitude to the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Government and to the BCP for the comprehensive assistance rendered to us in our just struggle.

During my visit to your splendid country I was able to see the great successes you have achieved in socialist building. These are successes that would not have been properly assessed if one did not take into account the difficult situation in which Bulgaria found itself 35 years ago under the monarchofascist slavery. That is why, after my visit to Bulgaria, my conviction is that the socialist example is an example that must be followed and that socialism is the only correct path for becoming stronger.

I was strongly impressed by the deep international feeling of your people. It could be felt in all our talks with the comrades of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and also at the other talks and meetings we had during our visit.

We witnessed the joy of all Bulgarians when Bulgaria's first cosmonaut was launched into space. That day will be a holiday for us, too, because this flight was a demonstration of the strength of socialism.

In conclusion, I would like to express wishes to the Bulgarian people and to their revolutionary leadership for further greater successes in all spheres of building a socialist society.

Question: How do you assess the situation in the Middle East area following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli defeatist "peace" treaty?

Answer: During the past few months, we have witnessed an intensification of the imperialist attacks in the Middle East area which are aimed not only at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian problem but also at delivering a blow against all progressive and patriotic forces in the entire Arab area. This imperialist interference became particularly acute following the downfall of the Iranian shah's reactionary regime, which was the main defender of the U.S. interests in this part of the world. Following the newly established conditions, the United States undertook measures to defend its imperialist positions. They dispatched naval units to the Middle East area and declared that the U.S. naval fifth fleet was being established that would serve to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Arab countries. At the same time, the visits of responsible U.S. emissaries in the Middle East have become more frequent. Thus, for example, Secretary of Defense H. Brown visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel.

Following the signing of the separatist treaty we expect an intensification of the imperialist offensive in the Middle East area because the target of this dirt alliance is a confrontation with all progressive forces in this area. This is why we declare support for the unity of the democratic and progressive forces so that we can worthily resist this imperialist offensive.

Question: During the past few days we have witnessed an intensification of the Arab peoples' struggle against this separatist dealing and against the Israeli expansionist policy. What, in your opinion, are prospects for the unfolding of the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people?

Answer: The Palestinian revolution is undergoing at the moment a very serious stage of development, following the signing of the separatist treaty, the Egyptian regime not only refuses to support us but, at the same time it is going over to the camp of Zionism which aims at defeating the Palestinian revolution. Regardless of this, I am confident that we have sufficient forces to counter this unified front and, in the final analysis, to be victorious. For this purpose, however, it is necessary now to actually implement the decisions concerning the unity of all Palestinian progressive forces adopted at the 14th session of the PLO National Council and to continue to build up this unity within the PLO framework, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Thus, we will intensify our struggle against Zionism in all its forms with the purpose of frustrating imperialism's plans, which are an indivisible part of the Camp David.

We believe that in the not-so-distant future our people will achieve all of their aims and will establish an independent state of their own. In order to achieve this main target we rely on the assistance and support of all progressive countries in the world, mostly on the socialist countries led by the great friend of the peoples that are struggling for peace--the Soviet Union.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS FRONTRANKERS, VETERANS, 25 APR

AU251816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 25 April Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, awarded gold stars to heroes of socialist labor; and Georgi Dimitrov orders to veterans of the party revolutionary struggles and to noted labor figures, party, state and public figures, and art, culture and science figures, public health figures, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The high awards were bestowed on birthdays, for active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for construction of socialism, and for achieving high successes in various areas of life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the awarded figures on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, and wished them further successes in their noble activity in the socialist construction in Bulgaria.

Tano Kerezov, hero of socialist labor and first deputy chairman of the Central Control Auditing Commission expressed the cordial gratitude of the awarded figures, who were also greeted by the Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Petur Tanchev, Peko Takov, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov.

The national anthem was played.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN POWER MINISTER TALKS--Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and Gheorghe Cioara, minister of electric power of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Ruse yesterday. Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador in Bucharest, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 p 7 AU]

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Sudio Gundaru, Indonesian ambassador to Bulgaria, left Bulgaria yesterday for the final time. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 p 7 AU]

TRANSPORT, TRADE DELEGATIONS TO TURKEY--Ankara, April 18 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Turkish Economic Cooperation Committee, heading a delegation of the Ministry of Transport, arrived in Ankara today. The delegation was welcomed by Mr Gunes Ongut, the Turkish minister of transport at the airport of Ankara. Today a trade delegation arrived in the Turkish capital. It will have talks with officials from the Turkish Ministry of Trade on new possibilities for development of Bulgaro-Turkish trade. [Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU]

MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES--Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today received the visiting group of lecturers at the CPSU Central Committee which includes Pavel Popovich, pilot-cosmonaut and twice hero of the Soviet Union. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD170234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a telegram of greetings to the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Gen Hafiz al-Asad, on his country's national day.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram on the same occasion to the premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has also sent a telegram of greetings to Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

LD221952 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Indonesian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Abu Bakar Lubis in connection with the conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. They discussed the possibilities of the further development of cooperation between the two countries and some international topics.

KATUSHEV VISITS SKODA FACTORY IN PLZEN

LD250740 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, today arrived at the Skoda factory in Plzen. Accompanied by Ladislav Supka, the federal minister for technological and investment development, he was briefed on the production program of the economic production unit and inspected the works manufacturing heavy machine tools and steam turbines.

CSSR TRADE DELEGATION'S U.S. TALKS REPORTED

AU182130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "American Obstacles Hamper CSSR-U.S. trade"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-U.S. economic council concluded its talks in the United States on Thursday [12 April]. The Czechoslovak delegation took part in the joint session of the executive committees of both parts of the council in New York and organized a seminar on Czechoslovak trade in Boston. In Washington it met with R. Lasher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, K.B. Jenkins, director of the office for East-West trade at the U.S. Department of Commerce, and it was received by R.L. Barry, assistant secretary of state.

All the talks confirmed anew that the basic prerequisite for developing trade between the United States and CSSR is the elimination of all obstacles, which the United States has been implementing vis-a-vis Czechoslovak trade for lamost three decades. The establishment of normal conditions in economic and trade relations between the United States and CSSR was also demanded by representatives of U.S. firms and banks.

MORE ON SRV TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT

Hoffmann Meeting

LD240624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Prague today between the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Vietnamese Trade Unions, headed by Nguyen Van Linh, its chairman and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Viliam Kozik and Frantisek Brabenec, secretaries of the council, at the close of the Vietnamese delegation's visit in Prague.

The representatives of the two trade union bodies assessed the further possibilities of the contacts and cooperation between the Federation of the Vietnamese Trade Unions and the revolutionary trade union movement in 1979 and 1980.

The delegation of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese trade unions has left Czechoslovakia for Vietnam.

Departure for Home

LD231903 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, led by its Chairman and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh, ended its ten-day visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home today.

In the final talks held earlier today representatives of the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak trade unions assessed the trade possibilities of expanding relations between the two trade union organizations in 1979 and 1980 and approved a final communique.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU241444 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Interview given by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani to RUDE PRAVO correspondent Milan Madr in Prague on 19 April]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Prime Minister, what importance do you attach to your CSSR visit and how do you assess its results?

[Answer] First of all, I am glad to be able to convey--through the information media--the PDRY people's greetings to the Czechoslovak people. I would like to stress that our mutual relations are already several years old. In recent years they have been developing thanks to the firm foundations represented by the principles of international solidarity. My present visit to Prague is the continuation of my previous one in 1973, when I conducted talks with competent Czechoslovak representatives on relations between our friendly countries.

The visit is a new impetus for the growth, expansion and strengthening of mutual relations and combat solidarity. It has already brought fruitful results. The positions of both sides on questions which we discussed with Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal were fully identical. A protocol on the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries was signed on Thursday.

[Question] What are the latest, most significant successes of the PDRY's domestic political, economic and social development?

[Answer] The people of Democratic Yemen have carried out a number of transformations and are pleased with what has been accomplished. This mainly involves the so-called four tasks. One of those carried out in 1978 is, above all, the founding of a party of the Yemenite workers class--the Yemeni Socialist Party, which is equipped with the ideology of scientific socialism. Another task was the beginning of the Second 5-Year Plan which we have begun implementing this year. The CSSR participates in the realization of this plan by funding some of the projects, much the same as was the case during the First 5-Year Plan. We do not have enough time now to talk in greater detail about the content and the objectives of the current 5-year plan; however, I would like to stress that we will make every effort and mobilize all our possibilities to successfully fulfill our 5-year plan. The third task that was realized in 1978, a year known in our country as the "year of four tasks," was the holding of free and democratic elections, the first such elections in our country and on the entire Arab Peninsula. The importance of these elections to the Supreme People's Council lies in that they showed great popular support for the revolution, the party and its ideological line. Also, they were evidence of the firm unity between the party and the people.

[Question] How does the PDRY assess the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, and, in your view, what significance does this agreement have for the entire Middle East region?

[Answer] From the beginning, that is, from As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and since the signing of the Camp David accords, the position of Democratic Yemen was quite clear and unambiguous. We have always resolutely condemned these steps, as well as the signing of the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty sanctioned by Carter, and emphasized that we firmly oppose their results. This separate treaty is, in our opinion, a part of a reactionary, imperialist-Zionist plan for the Middle East region. Its objective is not only to liquidate the problem of the Arab Palestinian people's self-determination, but it is also to insure the possibility of the continued exploitation of Arab world's natural wealth, the possibility of robbing the Arab people. The separate treaty has revealed the alliance between U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary regime in Egypt, their mutual linkage. However, immediately following the signing of the treaty the Egyptian regime in effect became isolated from all Arab countries, and this was also attested to by the results of the Baghdad summit as well as by the results of the conference of the highest representatives of the countries of the steadfastness front that condemned it with extreme sharpness. In this connection we emphasized the importance of the strategic alliance between the countries of the steadfastness front and the Soviet Union. The Egyptian people, like the people of the other Arab countries, rejected As-Sadat's capitulating policy. We are convinced that the Egyptian people are capable of ending the treacherous steps of the ruling regime in Cairo. It is our definite opinion that an effective confrontation with the alliance of U.S. imperialism and As-Sadat's regime requires the strengthening of friendship and strategic alliance with the socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, which has always cooperated with us, supported our struggle and therefore enjoys great respect in all Arab countries and among the Arab national liberation movement. Finally, permit me to wish the Czechoslovak people much success and prosperity, much success in building an advanced socialist society, and success in the further development of Yemeni-Czechoslovak relations.

MORE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Karlovy Vary Tour

LD222115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Some 500 delegates of the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union visited Karlovy Vary today. They viewed some of the spa's facilities and saw films about West Bohemian spas and Czech glass.

"In the afternoon a varied cultural program was presented in the Karlovy Vary Grand Hotel Moskva. The friendship meeting in the afternoon was also attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jan Marko, chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union; Sadok Makaddem, acting chairman of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union; Pio-Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the council; and other officials."

Chnoupek, Algerian Delegate's Meeting

LD221950 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today head of the Algerian delegation to the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union held in Prague and vice-president of the Algerian National Assembly Layachi Yaker.

They assessed the development and prospects of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations and some international topics.

Indra, Bangladesh Delegate's Meeting

LD242134 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here today chairman of Bangladesh's National Assembly Mirza Ghulam Hafiz, at his own request. The Bangladesh representative was in Prague to attend the spring session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

PREMIER KORCAK DISCUSSES ENERGY, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU231510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Report on a speech delivered by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at the congress of the Czech Women's Union in Mlada Boleslav on 20 April]

[Excerpt] In his speech Comrade Korcak dealt with the problems concerning the further development of our national economy and with increasing labor quality and efficiency in particular. He said among other things:

"The stepped up demands on work are a necessity and a reflection of the critical assessment of the standard of our national economy in view of the current world economic standards. It is true that we are not treading water, that we have succeeded in a number of things. But the demands of domestic and foreign consumers are growing at an even faster rate. We are increasing our exports but at the same time we are importing more and paying higher prices for it. We are insuring technological progress but still do not keep pace with the world. We are harvesting more cereals but the imports are not being reduced. We could also mention other similar examples.

There are many economic problems. But not every one of them is a key problem and not everything can be solved all at once, overnight. The fuel-energy balance belongs to the permanent and fundamental all-social tasks. [paragraph continues]

The complicated test of the winter months has shown anew that the equable development of industrial production, the smooth functioning of our economy and the normal life of our households cannot be insured without sufficient electricity and fuel supplies. The advantages of long-term contracts with the Soviet Union and the importance of our participation in the long-term CEMA programs and of the orientation toward our own resources--especially brown coal--have been reconfirmed.

Increased coal extraction and the construction of new power stations represent only one aspect of the matter. Another aspect consists in the low standard of the fuel and electricity economy. Here also lies one of the causes of our difficulties. The old habit to walk the more comfortable and easier way, which places demands [on fuel consumption], is difficult to break. States that are richer in energy supplies than we are devote more solicitude to this question. There are still quite a few people in our country who behave as though nothing had happened, as though it were possible to continue the high consumption as heretofore. It is feasible, and necessary, to conserve everywhere--on a large and small scale.

VIENNA PAPER REBUFFED FOR DEROGATORY ARTICLE ON AGRICULTURE

AU241345 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["P/T"-signed article: "Too Strong Viennese Coffee"]

[Text] It is a stone's throw from Austria to Czechoslovakia. The distance from Czechoslovakia to Austria is exactly the same. Therefore we each can see well over the other's fence and have nothing to conceal from one another. Wolfgang Oberleitner from the Viennese paper DIE PRESSE obviously forgot this when he attacked our agriculture with extraordinary vehemence this week without making the effort to get up from his desk and without taking into account what his numerous countrymen see during their frequent visits to our republic. He preferred the convenience of criticism from behind the desk where--surrounded by printed matter on the results of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session and the Ninth Congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives in Prague--he took partial "information" out of context, from which he finally composed an article on the "extremely difficult conditions" in Czechoslovak agriculture in the spring of 1979.

The author Oberleitner proceeds from the premise that we did not achieve the set sugar targets last year and that the cereals plan fulfillment had a shortfall of almost 1 million tons; he sees the reason for this in the fact that--not withstanding the rigid regulations--52,000 hectares of good soil have been appropriated for other, nonagricultural purposes. There is some truth in this--the shrinkage of arable land really is a serious factor and we do not deny its unfavorable affect on agricultural production. On the other hand, however, it is necessary to note for the sake of truth that there is no economically advanced country with increasing areas of arable land. We are at least taking--in contrast to our Austrian neighbors--sound practical measures to prevent further complications of this situation.

A similar trick was applied by the Viennese journalist when he ascertained that our agricultural production suffers, above all, from shortage of beef and that "milk flows only scantily in the Czech lands." However, the effort to look up and compare authoritative data on the actual meat production in our country and in Austria, was not worth his time. [paragraph continues]

We have therefore consulted the statistics of the UN Economic Commission for Europe ourselves and we discovered that in the 1972-74 period the average annual production of beef and veal was 194,000 tons in Austria while in Czechoslovakia we produced 353,000 tons. In 1976 Austrian production increased by a mere 2,000 tons whereas our production increased by 16,000 to 369,000 tons.

The statement that "private farmers" who allegedly refuse to breed cows are blamed for the alleged decline in milk production bears witness to the credibility of arguments of the DIE PRESSE "expert" on Czechoslovak agriculture...

There are even more such similar incidents of nonsense, fabrications, lies and half truths in the large article spreading over three columns. It is designated for a bourgeois reader who does not think and has an anti-socialist bias, for a reader who is willing to swallow hook, line and sinker such stories as Oberleitner's "drastic reduction" of the number of agricultural cooperatives by almost three fourths, which is interpreted as the proof of the "failure" of the Czechoslovak socialist village. The author could know, or at least should know it if he wants to write about the problem as an insider, that the main and only cause of this phenomenon is the merging of cooperatives, which is motivated by other, exactly opposite, reasons than those he would have the Austrian public believe.

It is certainly easier to distort facts and misinterpret reality that is the subject of constructive criticism and efforts for improvement in our country than to attempt to grasp the profundity of the complicated agricultural problems and to present them in an objective manner in order to expand the horizons of the Austrian readers of DIE PRESSE who are certainly not arriving in our country in such numbers to suffer from the shortage of milk, meat or other food or drink in Czechoslovakia. This article is an illustration of a case when the wish--that socialist agriculture may not succeed--becomes the father of the idea to bury, at least in print, its indisputable successes. But even that was a pretty hard job!

JANUARY PRODUCTION SHORTFALL REPORTED IN NORTH MORAVIA

AU182107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee: "More Exactingly in the Management of Economy"]

[Excerpt] The first months of this year have confirmed that a consistent and exacting, but differentiated approach to problems is correct. The known objective difficulties have exposed many shortcomings of a subjective nature in the management of individual enterprises and organizations. Among them were, above all, poor labor organization while the regulatory degrees curtailing electricity consumption were in effect, the unpreparedness of enterprises for winter conditions and so on. In many places they underestimated the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium session of 15 September 1978 on the fuel-power and transportation situation and thus failed to create prerequisites for contingency production planning and to prepare production processes in the event of curtailed electricity supplies. The enterprises and plants were not able to materialize the adopted measures when the need arose; the situation in the area of rational use and conservation of fuels and energy was similar.

The enterprises that did not master this situation anticipated a January shortfall exceeding Kcs1 billion. After complicated and exacting talks aimed at exposing reserves and utilizing all available resources we succeeded in keeping the deficit at Kcs700 million.

HONECKER CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

LD192216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on his reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The state telegram says that Leonid Brezhnev's reelection is "an expression of the profound trust which the Soviet people places in you, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and internationally respected statesman. At the same time it testifies to the high esteem for your important services to building communism and the consistent defense of peace and social progress throughout the world."

Erich Honecker thanked Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and people, for his personal contribution to strengthening the close alliance between the USSR and GDR.

WORKERS AT SOVIET CONSTRUCTION SITE PLEDGE TARGET FULFILLMENT

LD251016 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Construction teams at the giant Soviet Atommash complex in Volgodonsk have again pledged to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to fulfill their competition targets in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. In February they undertook additional commitments to raise output and productivity in honor of the GDR anniversary. Erich Honecker sent them a letter expressing his appreciation. In their reply the construction and assembly brigades propose to speed up completion of the special plant.

The nuclear reactors produced will be supplied to the fraternal socialist countries and also installed in GDR powerplants. The fraternally linked peoples need world peace. That is what they are working and living for. Each success is an important contribution to maintaining and securing lasting peace. On the same occasion the Rostov farm machinery engineers, in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary, pledged themselves to fulfill their production plan ahead of time. In both enterprises many teams are competing for banners of the GDR.

INTERNATIONAL PEDAGOGIC COLLOQUIUM OPENS IN EAST BERLIN

AU251338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--The Eighth International Pedagogic Colloquium on the topic "The Tasks of the School in Preparing the Young Generation for Life" was opened in Berlin on Thursday [19 April]. Representatives of more than 30 nationally liberated countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as national liberation movements are attending the one-week exchange of experience. The delegations are headed by ministers, state secretaries and other leading education functionaries, and the participants also include representatives of national UNESCO commissions of participating countries as well as of the Paris UNESCO secretariat and of the Paris International Institute for Educational Planning.

The conference was opened by GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, who cordially welcomed the participants and stressed that the school created in the GDR essentially contributes to educating youth in the spirit of peace, work for the benefit of all, of freedom, solidarity and social justice.

NEW ORDINANCE ON JOURNALISTS' ACTIVITIES RELEASED

AU251043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text of implementing ordinance regulating the work of foreign correspondents in the GDR, in column "From the GDR Legal Gazette"]

[Text] Implementing ordinance to the decree of 21 February 1973 on the activity of publication organs of other states and their correspondents in the GDR of 11 April 1979.

On the basis of Article 7 of the decree of 21 February 1973 on the activity of publication organs of other states and their correspondents in the GDR (Legal Gazette I No 10, p 99) the following is stipulated:

Article I

(1) The applicant will be informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Main Press Department, about the decision on his accreditation request for the opening of an office of the publication organ of another state or for its permanent correspondent in the GDR.

(2) Upon request correspondents who are already permanently accredited in other states can obtain the opportunity to work in the GDR as roving correspondents.

(3) Permanent correspondents accredited in the GDR as well as roving correspondents may perform journalistic work exclusively for the publication organ submitting the application.

Article II

(1) The press card of an accredited correspondent is valid, as a rule, for 1 calendar year. The correspondent must make a timely request for an extension of its period of validity. This application must be submitted at the latest 2 weeks before expiration to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalist Relations Department. The period of validity of the press card for roving correspondents will be fixed in accordance with the authorized journalistic project. Any changes concerning the data on the press card, as well as the loss of permanent or roving correspondents' press cards must be immediately reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalist Relations Department.

(2) On completion of his activity in the GDR the accredited permanent correspondent or roving correspondent is obliged to return his press card to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Journalist Relations Department.

(3) The prerequisite for accreditation of a permanent correspondent is his establishing permanent residence in the GDR. Exemptions require a special authorization. The accredited permanent correspondent as well as the roving correspondent who stays in the GDR temporarily are subject to the registration regulations of the GDR.

Article III

(1) Accredited permanent correspondents have the opportunity to travel in the GDR except in areas for which special permits are required. They are obliged to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalist Relations Department, about any journeys outside of the GDR capital no later than 24 hours before their departure, stating precisely their destination and the reason for the journey.

(2) To aid the correspondents in obtaining information for publication or broadcasting, the Journalist Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will hold special information events together with other institutions.

(3) Accredited permanent correspondents may contact the press offices of central state organs directly to request information.

(4) Journalist projects in state and leading economic organs, institutions, state-owned combines and enterprises, cooperatives and social institutes and institutions as well as any kind of interviews and polls are subject to authorization. Authorizations are to be applied for by the accredited permanent and roving correspondents at the Journalist Relations Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The applications may be submitted through the mediation of GDR representations abroad.

(5) Accredited permanent and roving correspondents are entitled to use the public institutions of the German postal service and other GDR institutions especially provided for them in the framework of existing regulations.

(6) Accredited permanent and roving correspondents are entitled to import and export technical (photo, movie, recording, radio and television) equipment needed for their professional work. In compliance with the GDR customs regulations they will obtain a special permit for this purpose, which will be issued upon request by the Journalist Relations Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(7) To make possible a facilitated and quicker exportation of products of authorized journalist work of accredited permanent correspondents (tape recordings, undeveloped films and so forth) for the purpose of publication or broadcasting by the publication organs represented by them, border recommendations may be issued for certain GDR border crossing points, which authorize privileged customs clearance.

(8) Correspondents permanently accredited in the GDR are entitled to import foreign press products for their official or personal use. In this respect they have to comply with the regulations valid in the GDR.

Article IV

(1) Accredited permament correspondents have the opportunity to employ citizens of their states as technical assistants of their offices in the GDR. Applications for this, stating the envisaged type of work, are to be submitted to the Journalist Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(2) Technical assistants of accredited permanent correspondents are issued special identity cards. The rights and duties specified in Article III, paragraphs 1, 5, 6 and 7 apply to them mutatis mutandis. They are not permitted any independent journalistic work.

(3) Roving correspondents have the opportunity to include in their work citizens of their states as technical assistants to the extent required to implement the authorized journalistic project. Corresponding applications are to be submitted to the Journalist Relations Department. The technical assistants of roving correspondents will be issued special press cards. The rights and duties specified in Article III, paragraphs 5 and 6 apply to them mutatis mutandis. They are not permitted any independent journalistic work.

Article V

(1) The accredited permanent correspondent may employ GDR citizens for the fulfillment exclusively of technical and organizational tasks, on the basis of the valid laws and regulations. A corresponding application stating the type of employment is to be submitted to the Services Office for Foreign Representations in the GDR. The Services Office for Foreign Representations names to the accredited permanent correspondents persons suitable for this employment and settles the labor legislation questions arising in this connection. The employment of these persons is effected through the Services Office for Foreign Representations.

(2) In settling material and social problems the correspondents will be given assistance by the Services Office for Foreign Representations.

Article VI

In the event of violations of the principles stipulated in Article V, paragraph 1 of the decree of 21 February 1973 as well as of concluded agreements, the following measures may be taken by the head of the Main Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

--Warning to the correspondent,

--Withdrawal of accreditation or work permit and expulsion of the correspondent from the GDR,

--Closing of the office of the publication organ in the GDR.

Article VII

The accredited permanent correspondent is obliged upon request to submit receipts and expenditure accounts for inspection to the competent finance organs of the GDR.

Article VIII

These stipulations apply correspondingly to GDR citizens who are engaged in journalistic work as permanent correspondents for publication organs of other states.

Article IX

(1) This implementing ordinance becomes effective on 14 April 1979.

(2) At the same time the first implementing ordinance of 21 February 1973 to the decree of 21 February 1973 on the activity of publication organs of other states and their correspondents in the GDR (Legal Gazette I No 10 p 100) becomes invalid.

Berlin, 11 April 1979

[signed] The Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer

KADAR GREETS TITO ON YUGOSLAV PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD192056 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has addressed a message of greetings to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Yugoslav Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party.

NEMETH CONCLUDES POLAND VISIT, RETURNS HOME

LD251324 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 25, 1979 (MTI)--On Wednesday Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, arrived home from Warsaw where he had paid a few days' friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BACS-KISKUN FOR TALKS

LD252028 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Nikola Kmezic, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslavian voivodship, a delegation came today to visit their sister county Bacs-Kiskun in south Hungary. At the border crossing of Tompa the delegation was met by Istvan Gajdocsi, chairman of the Bacs-Kiskun County Council.

The guests visited several towns, industrial, agricultural and cultural institutions of the county and discussed with senior county officials possibilities of further expanding direct border trade and production cooperation.

MARJAI ATTENDS OPENING OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER IN PARIS

LD251034 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Paris: The Hungarian Technical Information Centre, the analogue institution of which, the French Information Centre, has been operating in Budapest for 13 years, was formally opened today as part of the events of the Hungarian economic and technical days in Paris.

The opening ceremony was attended by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy, Deputy Foreign Trade Ministry Istvan Torok, as well as by (?several outstanding persons) of the French economic life.

In his speech Jozsef Marjai explained that French-Hungarian relations had grown beyond simple goods exchange, and these more sophisticated forms of cooperation demanded a closer and more thorough knowledge of one another, the exchange of technical information which is an integral element of improving the pattern of bilateral trade. To such efforts the Paris Technical Information Centre will give practical and useful assistance.

Francois Ceyrac, president of the National Council of French employers, indicated in his speech that the main reason that French-Hungarian economic contacts were not fully coming up to the actual opportunities was that French business circles lacked thorough knowledge about Hungary's (?economics) [word indistinct] and perhaps the Hungarian companies were not either very (?much informed of) French outlets.

This [words indistinct] the Hungarian Technical Information Centre is designed to help. It can help strengthen economic ties between the two countries [words indistinct] shortly after its formal opening the Hungarian Technical Information Centre started (?operation): Hungarian economists delivered lectures on the Hungarian national economy and on the country's foreign trade. The lectures will continue all the week. From Wednesday till Friday Hungarian economic days will be held also in Lyon, which deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai will also attend.

BENKE ADDRESSES LENIN COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY

AU231625 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Report on 20 April Budapest ceremony marking the 109th anniversary of Lenin's birth: "The Theory of Marxism-Leninism Has Been and Remains the Compass for Action: Outstanding Propagandists Have Been Decorated"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 109th anniversary of Lenin's birth a ceremony was held yesterday [20 April] at the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the ceremony, decorations were presented to party propagandists who have achieved outstanding successes in disseminating Lenin's ideas.

The ceremony, in which, in addition to the outstanding propagandists, the ideological secretaries of the Budapest and county party committees and the heads of the central party institutes participated, was opened by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP, Central Committee. Then, Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Editorial Committee of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, spoke on the occasion.

Valeria Benke's Speech

We have assembled to commemorate Lenin, Lenin the great theoretician and practical politician of the revolution and the leader of the first victorious proletarian revolution. In the life work of Lenin, whom we are commemorating, the creation of the first state of workers, which changed the course of world history, is interwoven with a long list of theoretical works serving the militant movement, Valeria Benke said in her preamble and then continued:

He sought and found the answers to the questions of his era in the interrelationship between the revolutionary struggle and theoretical work. He applied Marxism creatively to the conditions in Russia and, through his works, he also developed it further, working out a Marxist revolutionary program for the era of imperialism, an era for which he furnished a generally applicable theoretical analysis. This program constituted a breaking away from opportunism and led to the creation of a revolutionary organization capable of action, a party of a new type of the workers class, which was able to develop the class struggle in order to seize revolutionary opportunities.

An Answer to the Questions of the Era

The Russian revolution triumphed under different national and international conditions from those presupposed by Marx for the path of a socialist revolution. Therefore, the revolutionaries of Russia were obliged to seek and find the answers to many questions which Marx, whose life's work could not answer, which they did in the form of theses in terms of scientific conclusions. [paragraph continues]

Lenin sought and was able to furnish the solutions for these new problems, which were in many respects perplexing and often painfully difficult ones, and, in so doing, he answered problems of the first steps of the workers' power, a power created truly through the will and deeds of the great majority of the people, problems of the organization of a proletarian state relying on a worker-peasant alliance and the practice of socialist construction.

Part of the answers bear the characteristics of an economy ruined by war and the intervention and a disorganized society and are, in this sense, confined to time and place. However, this does not preclude their validity in other places and in a different historical era as well, should similar problems arise. Other answers by Lenin represent general laws and have been regarded as such ever since by the international revolutionary movement.

Today, more than half a century later, when, on paths and in forms differing from each other, a number of additional socialist countries have come into being, amid changed international conditions and internal conditions in the advanced capitalist countries, other forms and possibilities for a transition to socialism have emerged which differ in many respects from the previous forms of socialist revolution. Some of the communist and workers parties--correctly, precisely in conformity with Lenin's teachings--are striving to develop forms of the struggle consistent with the changed conditions and explore other possibilities for a transition to a socialist society. Of course, in addition to successful steps, this path-seeking is accompanied by disputes and mistakes as well.

However, on the basis of the development of the world revolutionary process, the peoples and history acknowledge socialism as a living reality. A lot of people also beyond the borders of the socialist countries acknowledge the impact of the existence, growing strength and policy of the Soviet Union on the national and colonial liberation process and the spreading and development of socialism, and rightly so. If mankind today can rely on the fact that a third world war can be avoided and hope that wars can be eliminated from the life of mankind, then the Soviet Union's existence, strength and peace policy, existing socialism and the community of socialist countries are a decisive factor in this.

Of course, this is a matter of struggle, in which it is not only the two world systems that oppose each other, but the forces of peace and war as well. In the recurring charges of the adversaries of detente, an increasingly large role is assumed by the Maoist Chinese leadership, which, from among the forces of progress and reaction, and detente and aggression, sided with the latter in recent years. Lately, it committed a shameful armed attack against a socialist country--Vietnam. Our party and people are united in condemning China's anti-Soviet and great-power policy and deeds, which are aimed also at the rest of the socialist countries and peace. The activation of the world reactionary forces makes the advancement of peace, social progress and socialism more difficult, but it cannot prevent it.

Marxism-Leninism, as a living theory. It is constantly developing and it is capable of being the starting point of further changes even amid changes that came about under its effect. Marxism-Leninism has been and will continue to remain for us an appropriate theoretical compass for these constant changes and political action.

We have multifaceted arguments in support of the validity of Leninism, pointed out the speaker, among other things, and she recalled the experiences of socialist construction in Hungary. She said the following about the lessons of the theoretical disputes that took place at home in the past two decades:

Creative Disputes Are Necessary

A lesson of these disputes is that the positions of Marxism have not become stronger anywhere where our comrades evaded a serious examination of new questions, or where they simply rejected, branding them as anti-Marxist, ideas which are actually incorrect in general, but partial elements of which deserve attention, or ideas, for that matter, which are unacceptable, but which can only be overcome through arguments. In ideology, it is not a victory if we try to dispose of somebody with a bludgeon or brand. We score a victory--more modestly and attain progress--in the ideological domain when erroneous ideas are replaced by correct Marxist ideas in the minds of people as a result of ideological persuasion and disputes.

Speaking before party propagandists, I would like separately to stress that, just as much as with regard to scientific discovery, we cannot advance the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, either, without honest and frank disputes. Whether Marxism-Leninism gains ground depends on the extent to which it becomes a way of thinking with people. And this calls for engaging in profound, argumentative and honest polemics with old ideas or their ideas nurtured from other ideological sources.

We have always stressed the need for this concerning our allies. The development of our relationship with our allies, indeed, also the process of the spiritual and moral development of our society as a whole, takes place amid disputes and can advance through disputes. Ideological educational work cannot forego this, either. The development of a society's awareness and the attitude and morals of people into a socialist awareness, and attitude and morals cannot come about without us engaging in disputes--disputes involving individuals, if you like--with their views and outlook of a different nature.

Developing our comrades' willingness to engage in disputes is a prerequisite for the unfolding of socialist democracy as well. Different positions and views are necessarily voiced in the appraisal of problems and in seeking means for resolving them at places of work and forums of public life. There are those with whom we must engage in polemics, but we must be at least as ready also to pay attention to and accept remarks and criticism and objectively to appraise even raising problems in a manner different from ours.

Interest and Awareness

Today, politics and the political leadership do not expect propaganda work to "explain" everything and to provide a constantly up-to-date justification for each single minor practical measure. However, to insure the prevalence of the party's leading role, they can expect--and rightly so--that propaganda work should foster a recognition of the decisive ramifications and interrelations of our social conditions and people's comprehension of them and that it should represent and explain party policy. Only thus can party members and committed nonparty people be expected to be suitably oriented when they adopt a position and act for or against something in the daily practice of the direction of society, amid the possibilities provided by socialist democracy in public life. They should be able to struggle against that which hinders our progress and for that which promotes it, said the speaker of the ceremony, among other things, and continued by analyzing numerous topical questions for which our propaganda work must supply the answers today.

It is found that practical action and political acts are virtually crippled when the term "interest" appears. Interest and awareness, interests and community responsibility still seem to preclude each other completely for a few of our comrades even today.

The fact that people's interests take effect through the filter of their consciousness has never been new for Marxism; it is necessary and proper to realize this also today. Their daily experiences exercise the strongest effect on people's awareness and, therefore, agitation and propaganda work at variance with facts, as a rule, is bound to fail. However, one should not become *resigned to unfavorable* facts, but should strive to change those that are inconsistent with socialism.

For a Socialist Way of Life and Scale of Values

The socialist way of life is a much discussed topic today. Among others, the endeavor manifest in this great interest in the topic is for us to develop the life led by people in a socialist manner; it is expected to produce results through educational work with regard to consciousness in this respect. Of course, there is a need for this. The life people lead can and must be shaped through educational work as well. It is even more effective if they see positive role models and if we set sensible human goals for them. However, we will not be able to make people accept these through arguments appealing to their reason alone. In this respect, Marxism has produced the realization that the gaining of ground of the socialist ideas and morals must be insured in the course of the changing social conditions and through changing them.

One of the most important questions that arise in connection with the way of life pertains to the socialist scale of values. A summary judgment holds that slackening work discipline, private sector activity and large incomes out of proportion with work or attainable for activities of a socially low value have upset the socialist scale of values. Some uncertainty is, in fact, setting in on one point; Unfavorable changes can occur in the attitude of workers' collectives where work is badly organized and the principle of performance is not enforced.

We cannot accurately define the content of the scale of values, since it involves a constantly changing and developing concept that always depends on the given conditions. However, we can regard it simultaneously as a theoretical and political problem, as well as a problem belonging to the domain of economic organization, one that affects conditions of distribution. We cannot examine it--applying abstract norms as a criterion--out of a historical context, torn apart from actual conditions. Let us approach the issue from this side: What scale of values existed in the consciousness of Hungary's 10 million inhabitants at the beginning of socialist construction and what characterizes today's scale of values?

At the beginning, the great majority was not familiar with and probably would not have shared the principles and norms that served as the basis for a collectivist scale of values subsequently.

In the course of socialist development--with the forging ahead of large-scale production, increased activity, in public life and the general improvement of the cultural level--the larger part of these 10 million people have been coming gradually closer to a feasible socialist scale of values. [paragraph continues]

Let us bear in mind only the goals set by the socialist brigades for themselves, the large number of those--including our young people--who perform selfless social work or the mass interest in politics. Although its intensity varies, the appeal of the ideals of solidarity and collective-mindedness and culture affects increasingly larger circles. Indeed, seen from its reverse side, spreading the socialist scale of values is implied also by the large number of people who criticize and condemn the attitude and way of life that are a violation of socialist principles today.

However, this process is not characterized by a spontaneous automatism. Also an appeal of objectives and aspirations alien to socialism still affects a fairly broad circle of people. We bear in mind among these--and they are, incidentally, extensively discussed--prestige consumption, status symbols and some other forms of behavior. Habits develop slowly. Nevertheless, what we regard, above all, as a manifestation that violates the socialist scale of values is when somebody tries to increase his income on a basis other than the work he performs for society or out of proportion with such work.

When we examine the reasons for the emergence of certain distortions, we find that the main problem is always a lack of something. To a decisive extent, people take exception to the absence of products or services that fulfill actual human requirements and only to a smaller extent to the absence of silly or superfluous objects and facilities. However, what means they choose to obtain these products and services is determined not only by their own mentality, but also by the conditions under which they can or cannot satisfy their requirements in a socialist manner.

We realize by now that we cannot resolve these complex problems by performing the task once or twice, or through legal sanctions and the disapproval of society. However, we can eliminate a great deal of these distortions as well by resolving our great economic questions.

Thus, the "restoration"--so to say--of the scale of values calls equally for good economic organization and, alongside it, a political struggle and educational work with regard to people's consciousness.

In the concluding part of her speech, Valeria Benke dwelt on the interrelationship between research in the social sciences, education and propaganda activities, as well as on the indispensable contribution of propagandists to implementing our party's program declaration and, in the present difficult economic situation, to the fulfillment of our plans for this year. Finally, on behalf of the Central Committee, she thanked the propagandists for their valuable social work and congratulated the recipients of decorations.

Valeria Benke then presented state decorations and memorial plaques from the Central Committee. The gold medal for Meritorious Labor was received by 2 people, the silver medal by 18 and the bronze medal by 4 people. The Central Committee has awarded Lenin Memorial Plaques to 123 propagandists.

Following the ceremony, the MSZMP Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the participants.

FOCK ENDS VISIT TO HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY

LD211025 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] "Jeno Fock, Politburo member, has ended his 2-day visit to Hajdu-Bihar county." Yesterday he inspected the Medicor factory and met technical experts in Debrecen. Today he visited a construction materials factory and a state farm.

NOWE DROGI CARRIES ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD261024 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 April, PAP--The theoretical and political organ of the PUWP Central Committee NOWE DROGI published an article by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek on main directions of Polish foreign policy presented against the background of the present international situation in which problems of security in Europe have been emphasized. Minister Emil Wojtaszek said that in view of a complex international situation the developments in Europe stand out advantageously though even here there are also difficult problems. Yet, the striving for the continuation of the policy of detente prevails in Europe. However slowly it takes place, the Helsinki Final Act is, nevertheless, implemented especially in bilateral relations between the state-signatories. Nobody at present denies the provisions contained in the act though trends towards a different and selective interpretation of it [words indistinct].

What is also important is the fact that the all-round process of detente which was mapped out in Helsinki is continued. There was the Belgrade meeting and several other meetings of the experts from the state-signatories of the CSCE Final Act. At present, a meeting to take place in Madrid in 1980 is prepared.

In fact, it should be added that it was possible to prevent negative influences of the worsening situation in the world upon the relations among European countries, though the dynamics of the policy of detente was weakened in Europe as well.

The weakening of the dynamics of the policy of detente in Europe is, first of all, the result of the arms race which is still going on.

Poland takes an active part in the European policy continuing the political dialogue with many Western states, developing extensive cooperation and contributing to multilateral meetings and conferences of European states.

Talking about positive phenomena it is necessary to point to the recent enlivening of the German issues which is taking place in the context that makes us to pay careful attention, to be watchful, to take appropriate steps.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek stressed that, in accordance with the long-standing traditions of her foreign policy, Poland shall strive to consolidate political detente in Europe.

We are going, said Emil Wojtaszek, to continue our political dialogue with Western European states as well as the USA and Canada in accordance with the CSCE Final Act. We shall aim at implementing the Final Act fully. This is particularly important in light of the 1980 Madrid meeting which has to be prepared. This shall require not only the preparation of appropriate proposals but also the formation of the political atmosphere in Europe to favour the constructive character of the Madrid conference.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ASIAN STATES

LD252200 Warsaw PAP in English 1734 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 April, PAP--At its meeting held on April 25 PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed the programme of development of political and economic relations between Poland and Asian countries in the years 1979-90.

In recent years the relations between Poland and some countries in Asia have considerably enlivened. Parliamentary, state and cultural contacts as well as exchanges among social organizations have developed. Economic cooperation of Poland with many developing countries of that region has been broadened to a remarkable extent. Poland efficiently cooperates at the forum of international organizations with the majority of Asian countries.

Political Bureau stressed the significance Poland attaches to cooperation carried on with Asian countries, to further tightening of relations with those countries, which serves the cause of strengthening of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

WARSAW MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1943 GHETTO UPRISING

AU211615 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 19 April 1943, 36 years ago, an uprising broke out in the Warsaw ghetto. On the Jewish National Committee's appeal, members of the Jewish Combat Organization and the Jewish Military Society rose in arms against the Hitlerite expeditionary units which, following Himmler's order, were about to carry out the final deportation of 70,000 Jews still remaining in the ghetto to extermination camps.

The poorly armed insurgents heroically fought the vastly overwhelming enemy forces amidst the fires and the ruins of houses shelled by German artillery. Besides their lives, human honor and dignity were also at stake in this struggle. Every position was defended. After a few days of the struggle, the insurgents took shelter in the basements and canals of the ghetto and continued fighting from there.

On 8 May, after a determined defense, the bunker of the insurgent command on Mila 18 fell. For some time groups of insurgents continued sallies against the Hitlerites who hunted and beastly murdered the population hiding in the ghetto ruins. During the 3-week uprising the defenders of the ghetto were assisted from outside by combat groups of the People's Guards, the People's Militia of the Polish Workers Socialist Party and the home army. During the final stage of the fighting Polish underground organizations took steps to evacuate the ghetto fighters, and among them members of the headquarters and commanders of the Jewish Combat Organization.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising and of the national remembrance month, on 17 April the Society of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and the Jewish Socio-Cultural Association organized a solemn soiree in the State Jewish Theater in Warsaw.

Present in the theater hall were former participants in the Warsaw ghetto uprising, veteran fighters against the Hitlerite oppressor and representatives of the capital city public.

The soiree provided an occasion to recall the martyrdom of the Jewish population under the Hitlerite occupation. The Hitlerites murdered a total of nearly 3 million Polish Jews, including about 700,000 in individual and mass executions, about 600,000 in ghettos and about 1.7 million in gas chambers and crematory ovens in extermination and concentration camps. About 1.5 million Jews from all of occupied Europe also died in Poland. Some 90,000 persons died in the Warsaw ghetto alone before the extermination [of the Jews began] in July 1942.

The Polish public, it was emphasized, gave all-round assistance to the Jewish population. Toward the end of 1942, the Council for Assistance to the Jews was formed in Poland. Acting under the code name "Zegota," it was Europe's unique clandestine organization of this kind, drawing its members from various social and political organizations. Due to the Polish public's assistance, about 100,000 Jews were saved.

In the artistic part of the soiree, Noach Lurie's play, "Those Trapped," was performed by the artists of the Jewish theater and directed by Jakum Rotbaum. The play once again brought to mind the hell of the Jews imprisoned in ghettos and of their struggle against the Hitlerite occupier.

On the same day, tribute was paid to the memory of the fighters who fell in the ghetto uprising.

Delegations from the Warsaw Committee of the People's Unity Front, the Ministry of National Defense, the Warsaw Board of the Society of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Jewish Socio-Cultural Association in Poland, the Jewish Historical Institute, the State Jewish Theater and the Janusz Korczak Orphanage laid flowers at the monument to Warsaw ghetto heroes erected 31 years ago to commemorate the armed uprising of the Jewish population.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS

AU231705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Apr 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[PAP-Attributed report on speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, at the 20 April meeting with representatives of light industry workers on the occasion of the Textile, Garment and Leather Industry Workers Day--location not specified]

[Text] The great role of light industry as a major manufacturer of goods for market was emphasized at the meeting. Each fifth zloty of the population's income is being spent on light industry articles. The industry also plays an important role in Polish foreign trade. The part of light industry in export now amounts to 8 percent. At the same time, however, it bases its supplies mainly on raw materials brought from abroad. For this reason the accomplishment of tasks set for export is of decisive importance for increasing funds necessary to purchase raw materials, and thus expanding production possibilities.

The present position of light industry in our economy results from the significant modernization undertaken in recent years in the production and social bases. More than half of the production collectives are now working at new and better equipped enterprises. Notwithstanding, further efforts are essential to continue improving working conditions, among other things, in the asbestos and tanning industries. In our country there are also great possibilities for developing the flax industry which can even better prove to be a "Polish speciality."

To accomplish the 1979 tasks, it is essential to increase the efforts of production collectives, to further improve labor organization and production effectiveness. The first months of the current year proved to be particularly difficult for light industry.

Working selflessly and arduously, in March production collectives were able to cut short the arrears incurred by 72 billion. In March, it was emphasized, light industry attained the highest production dynamics in its history.

The participants at the meeting noted many efforts exerted in light industry to adapt in the best way possible the scopes and structure of production to the needs of the the market and in particular to preclude substantial shortages of the goods most needed. This process directly implies further improvements in the quality and attractiveness of articles, as well as a thrifty use of raw and other materials.

Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman, stated that one of fundamental goals of our economy was to ever fully meet the needs of society and that light industry had an essential role in this undertaking. He stated that the tasks set for the present year were being accomplished under difficult and complex conditions. For this reason it is highly important to increase production effectiveness, to make full use of the production potential, and to optimally apply the production structure to the market and export needs.

The premier emphasized thac the party and government leadership highly appreciated the attitude taken by production collectives, particularly in the most difficult months, as well as their activity and efforts to compensate for the arrears.

The premier paid heed to the particular role of women who constitute a majority in light industry staffs. Further improvements in their working and living conditions should be regarded as an important social problem. Leaders of production enterprises and of the entire ministry must pay constant heed to them.

At the end of the meeting Piotr Jaroszewicz on behalf of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, of the Politburo and the government wished those present, and through them all light industry workers and their families, fruitful work and many successes in their private lives.

OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR SELLING TRADE SECRETS, BRIBERY

Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 4 Apr 79 p 2 WA

[Text] A trial of five former foreign trade agency officials, who had received expensive presents and monetary bribes for disclosing trade secrets to foreign contracting parties, has been taking place for some time in the Warsaw Voivodship Court. That affairs is closely associated with the needs of our construction and the imports of machinery from capitalist countries. Various construction enterprises in Poland had approached the foreign trade offices for offers of foreign firms and submitted orders.

Michal P., former director of the ZREMB Office [Construction Machinery Spare Parts Production Plant], an intermediary in commercial transactions, exploited that situation. He showed favoritism to a representative of a West German firm, Peter Kroel, to whom he disclosed the prices of competitors and guaranteed the sale of equipment to our enterprises. He received 7,600 deutsche marks from the agent and also a gold watch with a gold band, a stereophonic room, radios, a sheepskin coat, and a suit. In addition, the costs of his trips abroad were met.

The second of those charged, former director of BUMAR, Janusz T., went on trips paid by foreign contracting parties. The contracting parties also covered the overhauls of his automobile. He also received two gold bracelets and other "presents." Janusz T. did not commit the crime of disclosing trade secrets; he is accused of accepting bribes only.

The other three accused also took advantage of bribes and "presents," but they had to reciprocate with "good trade information."

The accused have admitted to the charges contained in the indictment.

It should be added that the representative of the West German firm, Peter Kroel, detained during the investigation, revealed his ties with the accused persons, after which he was released until a court trial on the payment of bail of $250,000. He did not come to the hearing.

The court sentenced Michal P. to 8 years of imprisonment and a fine of 200,000 zlotys; Janusz T. to 6 years' imprisonment and a fine of 250,000 zlotys; the other accused were sentenced to 3 and 4 years' imprisonment and fines.

Three more similar trials will take place soon in the voivodship court.

BRIEFS

POLISH-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--PAP--The second session of the mixed Polish-Finnish Intergovernment Commission was held in Warsaw on 17-20 April to review Polish-Finnish trade relations. It was noted that, despite a slight drop in 1978, mutual exchanges have tended to develop since 1976. The Polish side emphasized that, in exports to Finland, a greater role must be given to industrial articles, such as tractors, motor vehicles, tools, metallurgical products and chemicals. It was stated that reductions in customs tariffs, following the 1976 agreement, had provided favorable conditions for the further development of trade. The session also examined the activity of working groups formed for cooperation in various fields under the 1974 agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

HEALTH MINISTER IN ANKARA--Ankara PAP--At the invitation of Dr Mete Tan, Turkish minister of health, Prof Dr Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare, visited Ankara. He familiarized himself with the activity of Turkish health services, inspected a number of their establishments and signed an agreement between the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare in both states on cooperation in the field of health services and medical sciences. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Lusaka Dinner Toast

AU231235 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text of toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at an official dinner given in his honor by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka 17 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, Mrs Kaunda, Comrade UNIP Secretary General, Comrade Prime Minister, comrade members of the UNIP Central Committee and of the Zambian Government, it gives us particular pleasure to be on the hospitable soil of Zambia again, to be your guests and to see your beautiful country for the second time.

Once again I would like to extend warm greetings to you, Comrade President, to the leadership of the party and the Zambian Government and to the friendly people on our behalf and on behalf of the RCP and all Romanian people. (applause)

I would like to note with great satisfaction that relations between Romania and Zambia have experienced constant progress and can be assessed as particularly good and friendly relations. Solidarity and cooperation between our countries are based on the desire to cooperate in the field of our countries' socioeconomic development and in the struggle against the policy of domination and imperialist and colonialist oppression, for the freedom and independence of all peoples throughout the world. (lively applause)

The 3 days we have been in your country have passed very quickly. We have visited certain economic units, especially agricultural ones. We have met with aktivists and militants of your party, and I must state that we have gathered very pleasant impressions about the concerns and achievements recorded by the Zambian people in their socioeconomic development. (applause)

As friends of your country, we rejoice at this progress and wish the Zambian people, the party and government headed by the Zambian president, ever better results in their economic development, in improving the people's well-being and in strengthening their independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

We have jointly discussed matters pertaining to collaboration and cooperation between our countries in the economic, technical, scientific-cultural fields, in industry, agriculture and other sectors of activity. Three hours ago we signed a number of documents on our future cooperation and collaboration in these fields. We have agreed to act in such a manner as to forcefully develop economic and other relations between Romania and Zambia in the coming years and to contribute to the socioeconomic progress of both countries and to strengthening their sovereignty. (loud applause)

I could say, and I believe that you agree, that our visit to your beautiful country is of particular importance, considering the documents that have been signed today. As an expression of the high level of relations of close cooperation between our parties and countries, we have jointly signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Zambia. [paragraph continues]

(Loud, prolonged applause) In this treaty we pledge to develop our relations of cooperation and solidarity in all fields and to cooperate closely in the struggle for a better and more just world, for eliminating national oppression, for our peoples' freedom and for the freedom of all the people throughout the world. (lively applause)

We have agreed to strengthen consultations at various levels--including the summit level--in connection with questions of developing our cooperation and with international issues.

This is why I could state that by signing this treaty we are entering a new historical stage in Romanian-Zambian relations. Esteemed Comrade President and esteemed Zambian comrades and friends, you can rest assured that the Romanian communists, the Romanian people and Socialist Romania will completely fulfill the tasks assumed under today's understandings and under the treaty of friendship and cooperation. We will do all we can to strengthen our people's friendship and solidarity. (loud applause)

You have visited Romania; you are familiar with the Romanian people's efforts and concerns for socialist development, for strengthening independence and improving the people's material and cultural well-being. This year we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. As far as I know, you too will celebrate the 15th anniversary of your independence this year. (lively applause) It is a coincidence that our peoples will celebrate their victory against foreign domination the same year--although on different dates--the point when our peoples took their fate into their own hands and proceeded to independent development.

Thirty-five years in history do not mean a great deal; however, the Romanian people have traversed a few historical stages--from the fascist dictatorship and the bourgeois-landowner system to the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building now. We have actually traveled four historical stages. Romania has turned from a country which, it was thought, must remain predominantly agricultural, with a poorly developed industry, into an industrial-agricultural country in full development. Today Romanian industry produces 42 times more than in the past; the machine-building industry produces almost 200 times more and the chemical industry more than 200 times more. (applause) Our annual electoral energy production amounts to 1.5 billion kwh; this year we will produce approximately 70 billion kwh. (applause) Romanian agriculture has increased its production three times over. We fully insure the people's supply and sometimes we also export agricultural products and foodstuffs. We have developed education, science and culture--primary factors for Romania's socialist progress. Our education insures the training of all cadres; more than 15,000 foreign students are studying today in Romania, especially students from the developing countries.

We see that everything we achieve is reflected in the people's living standard. The current 5-year plan, for instance, envisaged an increase in the people's real remuneration and income of approximately 20 percent. During the 3 years that have passed we have achieved an increase of 22 percent and by 1980 the people's remuneration and incomes will increase 32 percent; thus we will by far exceed the 5-year plan provisions.

As you know, there have been huge increases in prices in the world; inflation records 8-10-15 percent or even greater increases every year. [paragraph continues]

As to Romania, during the 3 years of the current 5-year plan, prices have recorded a 3 percent increase and we shall see that they will not exceed a 6 percent increase under the current 5-year plan, that is for 5 years.

I am mentioning all this to stress that our socialist society is doing all it can so that people are able to lead an ever better life as a result of the socioeconomic development and so that everything that is being achieved will serve the well-being and happiness of the people. (loud applause)

Esteemed Comrade President and esteemed comrades, I have referred to all this to stress that the Romanian people are doing all they can to rapidly develop their economic potential, their culture, science and all fields of activity proceeding from the fact that only on this basis will they be able to insure their development and well-being and their independence and sovereignty and only thus will they be able to actively participate in international life and strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with all the states throughout the world. (applause)

Our visit is taking place under complex international conditions. We are witnessing far-reaching changes in the international balance of forces, a certain accentuation of the policy of dividing the spheres of influence and of establishing new spheres of domination. At the same time, we are witnessing the intensification of the struggle against this policy by those peoples who have won independence and have embarked upon their own development road, a struggle for defending their freedom with all their strength, for mastering their own fate and for cooperating on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights.

Despite the complicated problems in international life, we are firmly convinced that through united action the peoples, the progressive, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces will be able to insure a new trend in international life--a trend of detente, cooperation and peace. (lively applause)

Romania is located on a continent on which two world wars have broken out in this century alone. Unfortunately, some European countries have also been the promoters of the policy of domination and colonialism. Certainly Europe has not done only bad things; it played an important role in the development of mankind's civilization and progress. However, this does not mean that we should overlook the wrongs that have been done, especially the policy of the oppression of other peoples, the fact that many European countries often used force and war to solve various problems.

There are many complicated problems in Europe today as well. Together with the United States, Europe accounts for 80 percent of all military expenditure; the most modern weapons are found in Europe in approximately a similar percentage, including, of course, nuclear weapons. This is why the achievement of security in Europe is a necessity not only for our continent, but also for the entire world. Romania has paid special attention to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki, to proceeding to a policy of cooperation and peace in Europe and especially to proceeding to military disengagement.

Located in the Balkans, Romania is constantly concerned with developing cooperation with all the Balkan countries in order to solve certain disputes, including the Cypriot problem, by negotiations and to strengthen cooperation and peace in the Balkans as part and parcel of security and peace in Europe.

Romania has always concerned itself with resolving the Middle East conflict by political means. Considering the current situation in that area, which is located in our country's close vicinity, we believe that everything should be done to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the Arab countries. At the same time, efforts aimed at the complete solution of all problems and at achieving a comprehensive peace must be intensified. It is the right of each people in the Middle East to achieve complete territorial integrity as existed before 1967. Thus, Israel must withdraw from these territories. At the same time, the Palestinian people have the right to a free life. It is therefore necessary to resolve the Palestinian problem on the basis of self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. (applause) Certainly, peace in the Middle East must guarantee the territorial integrity of all the states and must insure relations of cooperation among all the states in that area.

Comrade President, you have made extensive reference to African problems, especially problems in southern Africa. We fully share your concerns linked with the complete elimination of foreign domination in Africa and of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. Romania has always supported the national liberation movements on that continent and grants full political, diplomatic and material support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia and is firmly convinced that, despite the obstacles posed by reactionary circles, by the colonialists, the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe will win independence in the not too distant future. (applause)

We also grant full support to the struggle against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. We are completely in solidarity with the front line peoples and states--Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Botswana.

Some people have asked us why we have chosen this area of tension for our visit to certain states. We have certainly not paid this visit for touristic reasons. (animation)

We have come to these friendly states to strengthen bilateral cooperation and to show our solidarity with their firm position, with their struggle against foreign domination in southern Africa. (applause)

Certainly, there are other problems in Africa as well. Many of them are inherited from colonialist and imperialist domination. We believe that it is in the interests of the African peoples that all problems, including those of a territorial nature, be solved by negotiations alone. It is necessary to do everything possible to strengthen the unity of the African countries so that Africa belongs to independent African states and countries, so that it is a continent of independent states. (applause)

It is necessary for the African peoples to become complete masters of their national riches, that they cooperate with other states on the principles of fully equal rights in achieving more rapid progress for each separate country.

When I spoke about the achievements recorded by the Romanian people on the road to socialism, I stressed that these achievements were possible because the RCP insured the unity of all people and their firm leadership in a single direction. Thus I stressed that the unity of the political and social forces in each country is decisive and essential for their well-being. (applause)

Romania maintains particularly good relations with all African countries; certainly, ruling out South Africa. (animation, applause)

We want to continue to develop cooperation with all African countries in the spirit of Romania's general policy of cooperation for the progress of each country, for each country's independence. There are other areas in the world with complicated problems. However, I do not wish to refer to them now. I will only mention that, wherever there are disputes, everything should be done to avoid recourse to military means, to force, and to solve all problems by negotiations alone.

In its international activity, Romania is developing broad relations with all the socialist countries by taking firm action to strengthen their unity and cooperation. We are strengthening cooperation with the developing and the nonalined countries to a great extent and, certainly, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence; we are developing relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all the states in the world, irrespective of social system. We place all these relations on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty of others, noninterference in internal affairs, mutually advantageous cooperation, and renunciation of the use or threat of force. Life demonstrates that there is no other means for relations of cooperation, detente and peace than the firm application of these principles. (loud applause)

Certainly, the policy of force can yield momentary advantages to certain people. Force may possibly subjugate certain people. However, history has given us infinite examples to show that the oppression of another people has never lasted forever. The peoples have always risen to struggle and have been victorious. Therefore any victory by means of force is doomed to fail. The people's freedom, their independence, cannot ever be destroyed by anyone! (loud applause)

We propose and wish to closely cooperate, Comrade President, in matters pertaining to eliminating underdevelopment, dividing the world into rich and poor, to establish a new international economic and political order. Romania is paying great attention to the problem of disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament. We advocate the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of military expenditure and the allocation of at least 50 percent of the savings thus achieved for the developing countries. (applause) We advocate the simultaneous elimination of military blocs--I am referring to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. (applause) As you know CENTO has disappeared recently and I have not noted that any one misses it. (animation, applause)

We understand very well that the problems of disarmament are complex, that they cannot be solved to the detriment of one or the other people. However, disarmament and the maintenance of the balance of power can be achieved not by new expenditure, but by a balanced and supervised reduction of armaments and military expenditure. What we want is that in this field too Romania and Zambia, together with other states, should cooperate closely to bring about the adoption of tangible measures in this respect. (applause)

It is obvious that the solution of all these problems requires the participation of all states, irrespective of their size or social system, in resolving them. It is first and foremost necessary to insure the active participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developed and nonalined countries.

At the same time, we attach great importance to the United Nations and the other world organizations since they offer the most appropriate organizational framework for democratizing international life and for the participation of all states in insuring detente and peace.

As we have agreed in our talks and as the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the joint communique signed today envisage, Romania and Zambia have pledged to cooperate closely, to strengthen solidarity in achieving a world of cooperation, detente and peace in which each nation will be able to develop freely, without fear of aggression. (loud applause)

I would like to conclude by wishing the friendly Zambian people ever greater successes in their development under UNIP leadership. (applause)
I wish for lasting and eternal friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Zambian people! (applause)
For close cooperation between the RCP and the UNIP! (applause)
To the health of my good friend President Kenneth Kaunda and Mrs Betty Kaunda! (applause)
To the UNIP secretary general and the prime minister!
To the Zambian party and state militants!
To the health of all of you! (applause)
To lasting peace! (loud, prolonged applause)

Maputo Dinner Toast

AU241125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given for him by Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel in Maputo 18 April 1979]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Movement (FRELIMO) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, esteemed Comrade Graca Machel, comrades and friends, it gives us special pleasure to be on the soil of the People's Republic of Mozambique, of the Mozambican people who have shaken off for good the yoke of colonial domination and have embarked upon the road of independent development. We are glad to meet with the comrades and friends with whom we have cooperated and developed solidarity under difficult conditions of the struggle for winning national independence. (loud applause)

The support we have granted to the FRELIMO party, to the struggle waged by the Mozambican people against colonialism and imperialism is an expression of the solidarity that has always characterized and characterizes the policy practiced by the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Samora Machel has spoken here about this support, including arms, and has disclosed certain secrets that have not been mentioned before. However, taking into consideration that both Romania and Mozambique are today independent countries and cooperate under new conditions, this is no longer a secret now. (lively applause)

We have always understood that the national liberation movements, the peoples struggling against foreign domination need support--if necessary--including support in the form of arms. [paragraph continues]

We know that independence is not won by waiting for good will; it can be won only through struggle. And if armed means are necessary, then they must be used in any event. (loud applause) This did not mean and does not nean that we have interfered in the internal affairs of Mozambique. We have supported the Mozambican people to crush oppression and win national independence--this is the essence of the militant solidarity which we must develop continuously. (lively applause)

Being our first visit to Mozambique since the proclamation of independence, I would like to extend our warmest greetings to the FRELIMO party, to Comrade Samora Machel and to all Mozambican people, together with congratulations and wishes for new successes in building a free and socialist Mozambique. (loud applause)

I also want to express warmest thanks for the warm hospitality with which we were welcomed. I want to express the same warm thanks to the residents of the Mozambican capital--Maputo--for the warm and enthusiastic reception they have given us today. (applause)

In the years that have passed since Mozambique's liberation, relations of economic, technical, sientific and cultural cooperation have developed between Romania and Mozambique. They have also cooperated actively at an international level to contribute to the solution of the complex problems in the interest of the progressive forces, and of the people's independence. The purpose of our visit is to seek, together with Comrade Samora Machel and with the other comrades of the party and state leadership of Mozambique, ways and means of expanding cooperation in all fields--both at a bilateral and an international level.

We are acquainted with the concerns and efforts of the FRELIMO party and of the Mozambican people aimed at their socioeconomic development. We know from our own experience what efforts have to be made to resolve the complex problems of development in all fields. We appreciate these concerns of the FRELIMO party, of the Mozambican Government, very much. We want our cooperation to contribute to the progress of both peoples and to improving their well-being and happiness.

For many centuries Romania also experienced foreign domination. This year we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and of embarking upon the democratic and then the socialist road of development. Throughout these years we have traveled a few historical stages in Romania's development--from the bourgeois-landowner system to a comprehensively developed socialist society. We have completely eliminated oppression and have built a society of social justice and equality among all the country's citizens. From being an agrarian country with a backward economy, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian country in full development. During these years Romania's industrial production, for instance, increased 42 times over. On this basis the other branches of the economy, agriculture, science, culture and education developed. The people's material and cultural living standard improved forcefully. This is why we can state that socialism has given the Romanian people both national freedom and sovereignty, thus making them the true masters of their fate, and a just system and a high standard of living. (lively applause) Therefore, we can state--not only on the basis of what others have written about socialism, but on the basis of our own experience--that only socialism guarantees the peoples rapid progress, freedom, well-being and independence. (lively applause)

Comrade Samora Machel, we are meeting after almost 6 years. [paragraph continues]

During this time many changes have occurred in the world; international life is constantly changing. The balance of power has continuously changed. There are certainly also tendencies toward a policy of domination, of redividing the spheres of influence, but, at the same time, a number of peoples--including Mozambique--have won independence; colonialism and imperialism have suffered strong defeats in this period and the peoples favoring a policy of equality, independence and socialism have become increasingly stronger. This is why we can look with confidence to the progress of international life. Despite the existing complicated problems, historical development favors the peoples, progress, socialism and peace. (prolonged applause)

We know that there are still many problems to be solved in southern Africa. There are still people under colonial domination, the policy of racism and apartheid still exists. Romania and the RCP grant their entire support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and to the revolutionary movement in South Africa and we are firmly convinced that these peoples will obverthrow foreign domination and will stop racism and apartheid. As far as we are concerned, we will grant them our full support--political, diplomatic and material! (loud applause)

Together with you, we condemn the actions by the racists in South Africa and Rhodesia against Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana. We express our complete solidarity with the front line countries. We believe that it is necessary to take firm action to stop these provocations. (loud applause)

We believe that more than ever the peoples in Africa must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation. The disputes between various African countries must be solved by negotiations alone. One must keep in mind that conflicts open up the road for interference from outside by reactionary circles, endanger the peoples' independence and hamper their socioeconomic development.

It is in the interests of the African peoples to strengthen their unity with the OAU, to cooperate for each country's independent development. As I said yesterday, too, Africa must be a continent of indepenent and free states! (loud prolonged applause) Under such conditions Africa's cooperation with the European states, with states on other continents can be achieved on the basis of equality and mutual respect and will contribute to a more rapid socioeconomic progress.

We are also concerned with the fact that the decisions adopted a few years ago in Helsinki be implemented in Europe. We want to implement security and cooperation in Europe, so that each nation's independence and development is insured. We believe that the achievement of European security is not only in keeping with the interests of the peoples on this continent, but also in the interests of the peoples throughout the world. We especially concern ourselves with the achievement of measures for military disengagement, by taking into consideration that Europe concentrates the world's major troops and arms.

We actively support the solution of the Middle East problems by peaceful means, so as to achieve a comprehensive peace, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967 and a solution of the Palestinian people's problem in keeping with their legitimate interests, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. We believe that all countries concerned, including the PLO, should participate in achieving this comprehensive peace.

There are certainly other areas of tension and conflict in the world; I do not wish to refer to them now. We believe that it is necessary to take action everywhere to avoid the recourse to the use of arms and to solve problems by negotiation and by negotiation alone [paragraph continues]

We can only express satisfaction with the initiation of negotiations between China and Vietnam and wish them success in resolving all problems and in strengthening friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. This is not only in the interests of these peoples, but also in the interest of socialism in general, of detente and peace. (loud applause)

We want to strengthen our cooperation with the developing countries and to act, together with all these states, in the direction of establishing a new international economic order. We believe that this is one of the primary requirements of contemporary development. We must stop the division of the world into rich and poor countries, we must achieve an economic order that will insure equity and equality in economic relations, that will permit the more rapid progress of less developed countries and their access to the achievements of modern science and technology under advantageous conditions.

We also want to strengthen cooperation in the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. It is necessary to stop the arms race and military expenditure, and to use an important part of the savings that will be achieved by reducing these expenditures to support the developing countries. We understand that a certain balance must be preserved, so that no country will be endangered or become the victim of an aggression. However, this balance must be achieved not by raising the level of armaments, but by reducing them in a balanced and supervised manner. Socialism has always struggled for mankind's liberation from exploitation and war and for insuring peace. We are duty-bound to do all we can to implement these principles. (lively applause) We want to strengthen cooperation with all the communist and workers parties, with the revolutionary parties, the national liberation movements everywhere. We also act to develop cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties and with other democratic forces in the struggle for progress and peace.

We understand very well that all socialist countries and revolutionary and progressive parties are carrying out their activity under different conditions. Therefore, solidarity and unity must be based on respect for each party's and each country's right to independently formulate its general line and policy. This does not weaken unity and solidarity; but on the contrary it is a condition for strengthening solidarity as solidarity supports and is a condition for each country's and each party's independent activity!

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, it is in this spirit that we would like to develop--as we have done in the past--our cooperation and solidarity under new conditions, so that our parties and peoples may make their contribution to the cause of the struggle against imperialism, to the cause of detente and peace and to insuring each nation's independence.

With this desire I want to conclude by wishing for a forceful development of cooperation between the RCP and the FRELIMO party. (loud applause)
For cooperation and solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique! (loud applause)
Once again I want to wish the friendly Mozambican people ever greater successes in their development on the road of independence, well-being and the construction of the socialist society. (loud applause)
Please let us raise our glasses to the health of the chairman of the FRELIMO party and president of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel. (loud applause) To the health of his wife, Comrade Graca Machel! (applause)
To the health of the militants of FRELIMO and of the Mozambican state!
To peace and international cooperation!
To the health of all of you! (lively and loud applause)

Sudan Museum Visit

LD251204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--On Tuesday afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the National Museum of Sudan. The Romanian guests were accompanied by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Buseyna Numayri.

Seeing round the halls displaying exhibits belonging to the remotest periods of human existence in that region, items and paintings of Christian art in the north of Sudan as well as the garden of the museum where displayed are the temples brought there from the areas flooded by the Nile waters after the Aswan Dam had been built, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu appreciated the beauty and originality of the exhibits, the efforts made for their rediscovery and (?preservation).

The National Museum of Sudan--President Nicolae Ceausescu wrote in the visitors book--gave us an ample image of the rich civilization that flourished in this area from time immemorial, of the creative genius of the Sudanese people's forerunners. The preservation and cultivation of these inestimable values of art and culture represent an important factor in the assertion and consolidation of the national unity of the friendly Sudanese people that is stepping today on the road of a new, free and dignified life.

Khartoum Key for Ceausescu

LD251206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--A ceremony during which President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were handed the key of the city of Khartoum took place in the garden of the National Museum of Sudan, after they concluded their visit there. The ceremony was held in the presence of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Buseyna Numayri.

Also present were the Romanian officials accompanying Romania's president on his visit, as well as Sudanese officials and seniors of Khartoum.

During the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mahdi Mustafa al-Nadi, governor of the Khartoum Province, delivered brief speeches.

The festivity passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, characteristic of the relations between the Romanian and Sudanese peoples.

In his address, the governor of Khartoum Province, Mahdi Mustafa al-Nadi, said that the ceremony of handing the key of the Sudanese capital city was organized in consideration of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the Romanian people, of its courageous struggle and endeavours for democratic development, for the building of socialism in Romania, highlighting also the important activity of the Romanian head of state on an international plane, in the interest of the peoples, of peace and prosperity.

He expressed the wish of the Sudanese people that the Romanian-Sudanese relations of friendship and collaboration witnessed rapid evolution and covered all fields of activity, alongside the joint struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Working Meetings 24 Apr

AU251219 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--On Tuesday, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., had working meetings with Dr. Hasan 'Abdallah (at-Turabi), assistant secretary-general for information and foreign relations of the Sudanese Socialist Union and Dr. Hasan (Abdayn), secretary of the Committee for Information and Foreign Relations of the Sudanese Socialist Union. New ways of intensifying the relations between the two parties were surveyed in the spirit of the agreements reached between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Also approached were problems regarding the development of the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration in culture, education, science, the press and the radiotelevision.

Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, had working talks with Professor Muhammad Hashim 'Awad, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply; Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, minister of planning; Professor Abdallah Ahmad Abdallah, minister of agriculture, food and natural resources; 'Uthman Hashim 'Abd as-Salam, minister of finance and national economy; Dr. Muhammad Sharif al-Tuhami, minister of mining and energy. Ways and means for deepening and expanding economic cooperation were analysed and tangible measures for finalizing the agreements reached during the summit dialogue were established. Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, had a working meeting with Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice-president of the republic, minister of foreign affairs.

During the discussions approached were problems regarding the further promotion of the cooperation between the two countries internationally, within the UN and within international bodies, in the general framework provided by those agreed upon between Romania's and Sudan's presidents during their Khartoum talks. At the same time, views were exchanged on the concrete modalities of translating into life the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation due to be signed by Romania and Sudan. In this context, the two foreign ministers also approached topical international issues--disarmament, the bridging of gaps and eradication of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new world economic order.

After a working visit to the "Women's Center" in Khartoum, where experience was shared, Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Women's Council, met Dr. Fatima 'Abd al-Mahmud, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union. On the occasion, aspects of the development of the relations between the two organizations were approached. A working meeting devoted to the problems of the cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries was held between Constantin Bostina, secretary of the C.C. of the Union of Communist Youth, chairman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization, and Ahmad Makawi, secretary-general of the Sudanese Youth Union.

Sudan Departure; Arrival in Egypt

AU251445 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, concluded the official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

On their way back home Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived this morning in Ismailia, on a short friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of President Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs as-Sadat.

This morning, at the People's Palace of Khartoum, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. After the signing ceremony the two presidents warmly congratulated and embraced each other. The two heads of state made speeches which were followed with great interest and punctuated by the applause of participants in the ceremony.

In his speech President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said that the document signing is an historical event since by signing this treaty of friendship and cooperation the two sides agreed upon and endorsed the basic principles governing their mutual relations. In his speech President Nicolae Ceausescu said that his visit to the Sudan has concluded with very good results and that his talks with President Numayri as well as the talks between members of the two countries' delegations have led to the adoption of documents on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, documents which open up new prospects for expanding cooperation and collaboration in all fields.

After the signing ceremony the Romanian guests, accompanied by the Sudanese president, his wife and other Sudanese officials, left the people's palace, which was their residence during the visit, for the airport. At Khartoum's airport, which was festively adorned for the departure ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received a very cordial farewell from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mrs Busayna Numayri, from other Sudanese officials and from chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Khartoum. An honor guard presented arms. The national anthems of the two countries were played and 21 salvoes were fired.

On leaving Sudanese territory, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a cable to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri from on board his plane. In this cable President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked President Numayri for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him during his stay in the Sudan and expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit. The cable states that the treaty of friendship and cooperation as well as other documents and agreements concluded will mark an historic point in the all-round development of Romanian-Sudanese relations, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

During the friendly visit to the Sudan several important Romanian-Sudanese documents were signed in Khartoum. Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government, and Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, minister of planning, signed a program on developing economic and industrial cooperation and trade exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and 'Uthman Hashim 'Abd as-Salam, minister of finance and national economy, signed a convention between the Romanian and Sudanese governments on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion.

Activities in Egypt

AU252052 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today paid a friendly visit to Egypt at the invitation of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his wife Jihan as-Sadat.

On their arrival at the Abu Suwayr Military Airport near Ismailia, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed in a warm and friendly manner by President Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat. The two heads of state embraced each other and expressed satisfaction with this new meeting. The high-ranking Romanian guests were received with military honors.

At noon, President Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat gave a luncheon in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu at their Ismailia residence. The luncheon, which was attended by Romanian and Egyptian officials, took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The two heads of state had a cordial talk.

The summit talks continued during a meeting between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat. The two sides discussed matters concerning the continuous development of relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Egypt in various fields of mutual interest. They also exchanged detailed views on certain topical issues of international life, particularly the Middle East situation. The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and respect.

While Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat had their meeting, Comrade Elena Ceausescu had a talk with Mrs Jihan as-Sadat.

After the conclusion of the Romanian-Egyptian summit talks, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat and the Romanian and Egyptian officials left Ismailia by helicopters. The official departure ceremony of the high-ranking Romanian guests took place at the Abu Suwayr Military Airport. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu took cordial leave from President Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat cordially embraced each other and expressed the conviction that they will meet again, this time in Romania.

Joint Communique With Egypt

For the apparent text of the joint communique issued on the occasion of President Ceausescu's visit to Egypt, from Cairo Domestic Service, see the Egypt section of the 26 April Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

Return to Bucharest

LD252103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on Wednesday evening after having paid official visits of friendship to Libya, Gabon, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi and Sudan and a visit of friendship to Egypt.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied on this tour by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by the members of the RCP and the Romanian state leadership.

Present were Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt; the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sa'd Tarmissi; of the Gabon Republic, Simon Ngambiga; of the Republic of Burundi, Mpimbankomeye Leopold; and of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, [name indistinct].

Thousands of Bucharesters warmly and most enthusiastically (?welcomed) President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, manifesting their satisfaction at the important results of the visit paid to the eight African countries.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

AU192100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on his re-election to the office of president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. After stressing the high value attached by the RCP and the Romanian people on the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, the telegram of the Romanian president reads:

I am availing myself of this opportunity to reassert my conviction that these relations will keep developing and intensifying permanently, in the spirit of the talks and understandings we have reached together, to the benefit of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

ILIE VERDET CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON REELECTION

AU242120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Aleksey Nikolaevich Kosygin on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU CABLES TITO ON LCY ANNIVERSARY

AU242123 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To the LCY Central Committee,

To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and of the SFRY,

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian communists and people, and on my own behalf I want to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito, to the LCY Central Committee, to all the communists and working people in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia most cordial congraulations and warm comradely greetings.

The Yugoslav Communist Party--led for over 40 years by you, Comrade Tito, eminnent leader of the Yugoslav peoples, front-ranking militant of the international communist and workers movement, untiring struggler for detente and peace--has asserted itself as a vanguard detachment in the proletariat's struggle against exploitation and oppression, for social and national freedom, for the independent development of your country. [paragraph continues]

It organized and led the heroical struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against Hitlerite occupation, for liberating the fatherland and safeguarding its national entity; at the same time, it made an important contribution to the general victory against fascism.

The communists and all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania follow with great satisfaction the results attained in building a new, socialist Yugoslavia, in the economic development of your peoples. Led by the LCY, the SFRY is also asserting itself as an active and important factor in the struggle for international peace, detente and cooperation.

We are happy to note that the relations of cooperation and revolutionary solidarity between the RCP and the LCY, the friendship and close cooperation between our countries and peoples are continuously developing, constituting an example of relations based on socialist principles, on full equality, and mutual esteem and respect. We express our firm conviction that the relations between the RCP and the LCY, between our two countries, and the many-sided Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation will continuously expand and diversify, for the benefit and in the interests of our neighborly and friendly peoples.

On this glorious anniversary, we wish you, dear Comrade Tito, the Central Committee, the communists and all working people ever greater successes in developing the SFRY, in successfully building a socialist society, in the struggle for socialism, social progress and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

PREMIER VERDET CABLES SFRY COUNTERPART ON EARTHQUAKE

AU242125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which he expresses deep compassion in connection with the earthquake that struck large areas in Yugoslavia and extends condolences to the bereaved families.

PHILIPPINE PROVISIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER LEAVES BUCHAREST

AU251305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--Querube Makalintal, a prominent figure of the political grouping "the Movement for the New Society", speaker of the provisional National Assembly of the Philippines, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest on April 25, in the morning. The guest was received on April 24 at noon by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council. During the interview, they expressed the wish to expand and deepen the relations between the two countries.

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU242121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A press conference was held on 20 April at the SRV Embassy, at which Ambassador Tran Thuan expounded on the SRV Government's proposals at the first plenum meeting between the SRV and PRC governmental delegations on settling the problems between their countries.

TITO CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

AU251320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 April, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I send you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and success in the performance of your responsible duties for the benefit of the USSR people.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the comprehensive relations and fruitful cooperation between our two socialist countries will further continue to successfully develop in the spirit of friendship, mutual consideration and understanding and with full respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality and independence. I believe that in this manner we will make the greatest contribution to the interests of the peoples of our two countries as well as to strengthening peace, progress and socialism in the world."

REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDLY' MINIC-GROMYKO TALKS IN MOSCOW

Discussion of Increased Cooperation

LD251704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Yugoslav-Soviet talks, held in Moscow by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, took place in a friendly atmosphere and are considered to have been very useful.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation, and on topical international questions.

These important themes show the usefulness of such a working encounter because it offered each side the chance to become acquainted with the other's positions on all issues discussed.

Interest was expressed in the further positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation. This was one of the major topics of the Minic-Gromyko meeting.

The principles on which the development of relations and equal cooperation are based were formulated long ago in the Belgrade declaration and Moscow statement. They were also emphasized by both sides on this occasion.

It has been learned that the importance of the documents signed by Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and the republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was stressed during the current Moscow talks. With the passing of time the importance of these documents has increased.

It has also been learned that the view was expressed during the talks that the differences which exist--apart from a number of common points on questions which have been discussed--should not hinder the development of relations and that this view has now been confirmed.

On the whole, the meeting was held in an atmosphere characterized by striving for further development of relations and cooperation, which is certainly possible by mutual efforts.

Milos Minic, accompanied on this working visit by Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the historic monuments at Zagorsk, near Moscow. He will return to Belgrade tomorrow as scheduled.

Minic Statement on Return

LD261040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks which we held in Moscow were very useful and progressed in a friendly atmopshere, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated at Belgrade Airport on his return from the Soviet Union, where he led a Yugoslav delegation on a 3-day working visit.

Minic stressed that Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet comrades demonstrated cordial hospitality toward the Yugoslav delegation. The talks were meaningful, frank and exhaustive and related to many issues of bilateral relations and to the opportunity of expanding all-round cooperation between the two countries. A frank exchange of opinions on topical international issues was also held.

The Yugoslav delegation was greeted at Belgrade Airport by Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others. (Yuliyan Sidelnikov), adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade, was also present.

Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who were members of the delegation, accompanied Milos Minic on his return to Belgrade.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KOLISEVSKI VISIT TO CAPE VERDE

AU221430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 79 p 13 AU

[Text] Praia, 18 April, TANJUG--The 4-day official and friendly visit of Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidium, to the Cape Verde Islands ended today with the signing of documents and the release of a joint communique. Aristides Pereira, president of the republic, received Kolisevski, who delivered a message from President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito. On this occasion, a comprehensive exchange of views was made on bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Prime Minister Pedro Pires examined in detail the present situation and prospects for bilateral relations and the most significant questions of international relations. The two sides also informed each other about some aspects of the socioeconomic and political development of the two countries.

The communique states, among other things, that the greatest attention was devoted to the role of the nonalined countries in solving all important international problems, particularly the future activities and meetings of the nonalined countries. [paragraph continues]

The talks also dealt with the situation in Africa and Europe and with international economic problems. The two sides expressed identical or largely similar views on all problems discussed.

The need for the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries by preserving and reaffirming the basic direction and the antibloc character of the movement as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations was particularly stressed. The two countries reaffirmed their devotion to the principles and common aims of the movement in conformity with the decisions of the gatherings of the nonalined countries so far.

The need to overcome differences and to peacefully solve the disputes among nonalined countries in confirmity with the UN Charter and the OAU Charter on the basis of the principles of nonalined policy was also discussed. The two sides pointed out the significance of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, which confirmed resolute support for the peoples and liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their struggle for a final national liberation and liquidation of the system of apartheid. They also condemned all maneuvers of the racist regimes to postpone the independence of these peoples and to preserve their privileged positions and interests through so-called internal solutions.

Pires and Kolisevski noted with satisfaction that the bilateral relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily. However, they pointed out that the development of economic cooperation lags behind the opportunities.

On behalf of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Kolisevski invited Prime Minister Pedro Pires to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later.

TITO GREETS UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE SESSION

LD031120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the following message to the meeting of the special committee on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which began in Belgrade today:

"I am particularly pleased that our country is able to offer hospitality to the meeting of this committee, which is concerned with the implementation of the declaration on giving independence to colonial countries and peoples. This gives me the opportunity to wish you, the esteemed representatives of the member-countries of the committee, representatives of liberation movements and other participants in the work of this significant gathering, cordial good wishes and much success in your work.

"Since the formation of the United Nations, a large number of countries and peoples have gained independence. However, the colonial system, racism and apartheid still oppress peoples, crudely violate basic human rights, freedom and the dignity of man, and threaten the existence of peace in the world. The responsibility for the liquidation of colonialism in all parts of the world, regardless of the size of territory or the number of people enslaved by colonialism, rests with the United Nations.

"The attention of the international community is justifiably directed toward the acute crisis in southern Africa today. The United Nations, the nonalined countries and all other peace-loving and freedom-loving countries, as well as the progressive forces in the world, should offer every support and to the peoples and liberation movements struggling for their freedom there.

The liquidation of colonialism is not only a matter for mankind's conscience, but is a precondition for the relaxation of tension in the world, for the strengthening of equitable relations between countries and for the preservation of peace in the world.

"Yugoslavia has always considered that full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality of all peoples and countries cannot be limited or challenged by the interests or anyone or anything.

"In defiance of the United Nations and of world public opinion, the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury, relying on the support of various imperialist interests, try to keep the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe under their occupation through terror and armed force. By spreading their aggressive actions against the independence and territorial integrity of the frontline countries, they threaten all of Africa with armed force and cause great sufferings to the African population. By means of so-called internal solutions for Rhodesia and Namibia, they would like to impose other aspects of neocolonial racist occupation, which the peoples of these countries, with the support of Africa and the nonalined countries, energetically reject.

"I believe that it is essential to take decisive measures to prevent South Africa's and southern Rhodesia's abuse of the readiness to negotiate in order to gain time to strengthen their military aggressive might. In this way they try to divide and destroy the liberation movements and thus maintain their colonial and racist regimes.

"The nonalined movement is at the head of international action against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The great majority of nonalined countries were liberated in anticolonial revolutions and since the formation of the nonalined movement, in Belgrade in 1961, the liquidation of colonialism has been one of its most important tasks. The policy of nonalinement has done much for the success of this struggle. It must also continue to end the process of decolonization with the greatest resoluteness.

"The recent decisions by the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade and the special ministerial session of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo have tremendous significance for the continued successful struggle against colonialism. I believe that the entire peace-loving and freedom-loving world will support our efforts for the final liquidation of this shameful part of the history of man, for this is also in the interests of the whole of mankind.

"We recognize SWAPO and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representatives of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Their heroic struggle for national independence deserves the admiration and full support of all peace-loving and progressive countries and forces in the world.

"Yugoslavia, which itself was born in a revolution of liberation, has always offered support and aid to the struggle of all peoples under colonialism for their national liberation. It will continue to do so, not only because it is a just cause but because solidarity represents the greatest contribution to a world of peace, freedom and equality. These are precisely the ideals which we seek and for which we struggle.

"We believe that now is the right time for the United Nations to express its solidarity and to offer efficient aid to the peoples of southern Africa and to undertake decisive measures in order to isolate the racist regimes and carry out efficient sanctions against them. I am also convinced that the work of your committee in Belgrade will in this sense make a real contribution and initiate and stimulate most effective actions by the United Nations.

"I send best wishes to all participants in the committee session for a successful contribution to the realization of the high aims of the United Nations--the unalienable right of all countries and peoples to independence and of all people to freedom and dignity."

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

Belgrade News Conference

LD252248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25, (TANJUG)--The Netherlands foreign minister, Cristoph van der Klaauw, has assessed Dutch-Yugoslav relations as excellent, expressing the conviction that these relations will continue to be developed successfully in the future.

At a press conference prior to his departure from Belgrade, Foreign Minister van der Klaauw said that relations between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia are developing in all fields, to the satisfaction of both sides.

The Dutch foreign minister paid high tribute to Yugoslavia for its role in the non-aligned movement and international affairs. The non-aligned movement's existence, he said, is in the interest of the whole world.

Foreign Minister van der Klaauw pointed to the important role of the non-aligned and neutral countries in terms of European security and cooperation, citing as an example the constructive activity of these countries at the Belgrade meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. At the same time, he voiced the conviction that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe will provide an important contribution in preparations for and at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

The Dutch foreign minister voiced satisfaction with the talks conducted in Belgrade, assessing them as useful and substantive. In conclusion, Minister van der Klaauw informed newsmen that the Dutch development and finance ministers will be visiting Yugoslavia soon.

Departure 25 April

LD252250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25, (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Christoph van der Klaauw left Belgrade with his wife and associates this evening, following a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The Dutch foreign minister was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his wife and officials of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL VISITS BELGRADE, MEETS VRHOVEC

Meeting With Serbian Official

LD252156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1666 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25, (TANJUG)--President of the Republican Executive Council of Serbia Ivan Stambolic received the U.S. State Department undersecretary for political affairs, David Newsom, here today.

The ensuing talk pertained to some questions in economic cooperation so far between the Constituent Republic of Serbia and its U.S. partners within the framework of overall Yugoslav-U.S. relations. Further possibilities for economic cooperation on the basis of co-production and joint investments were also considered.

Vrhovec Reception

LD252157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec received Undersecretary for Political Affairs in the U.S. State Department David Newsom today.

Discussed on this occasion were current international subjects and a number of questions related to bilateral relations which, as stressed, are developing favorably in all fields.

David Newsom visited Belgrade for consultations between the representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries.

NONALINED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD260315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lome, April 25, (TANJUG)--The third meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Non-Aligned Cooperation in Information opened here today. During the two-day meeting, a total of 180 participants will discuss various aspects of the exchange of information among non-aligned countries. A resolution on the subject, to be submitted by Tunisia as host of the previous meeting of the intergovernmental coordinating council, will be adopted at the meeting's close.

Three reports were discussed this morning. The first, submitted by the chairman of the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Cooperation in Non-Aligned Cooperation in Information, Chedli Klibi of Tunisia, provides a review and assessment of non-aligned cooperation in information and non-aligned cooperation with UNESCO following the last council session. A group of coordinator countries including Yugoslavia worked on the report.

During the discussion, Yugoslav delegation head Ismail Bajra said that the non-aligned countries must devote much of their activity to developing their information system and media as part of the struggle for the further emancipation and decolonization in the field of information.

The report on cooperation among non-aligned broadcasting organizations, whose first conference was held in Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1977, was submitted by Ljubljana Radio-Television (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia) Director Tone Krasovec. Krasovec set out that the main goal of cooperation among (?non-aligned) broadcasting organizations is to break the current monopoly and secure equality in the world information system. It is of vital importance Krasovec underlined, that all national radio networks participate in the world distribution of information.

The third report, one on behalf of the committee for coordinating the non-aligned countries' news' agency pool, was submitted by Dr Manekpar of India.

The Indian representative proposed that the non-aligned countries reduce their telecommunications tariffs. The Indian representative reported preparations to be underway for a general conference of nonaligned countries' news agency directors. The conference is to be held in Belgrade in June.

SFRY PRESIDENCY APPOINTS COMMISSION FOR NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD260055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today, the SFRY Presidency appointed the following members of the Coordination Commission for Yugoslavia's preparation for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries: Commission chairman: President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito; commission members: Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Berislav Badurina, Ismail Bajra, Jakov Blazevic, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Raif Dizdarevic, Stevan Doronjski, Stane Dolanc, Veselin Djuranovic, Ignac Golob, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Fadilj Hodza, Branislav Ikonic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergey Kraigher, Todo Kurtovic, Budimir Loncar, Nikola Ljubicic, Dragoslav Markovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Veljko Milatovic, Milos Minic, Dzavid Nimani, Milorad Pesic, Video Smilevski, Petar Stambolic, Mika Spiljak, Vida Tomsic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Kazimir Vidas, Radovan Vlajkovic, Josip Vrhovec and Vidoje Zarkovic.

BAKARIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD211745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Tomorrow's BORBA carries the most important parts of a conversation between Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SRFY Presidency, and Dr Ivan Lovric, director of BORBA; Marko Lolic, chief editor; Uros Kovacevic, editor in the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and Rade Vujovic, a BORBA editor, who prepared this condensed version of the interview.

The Current Boom May Be Deceptive

You ask me about stabilization, Comrade Bakaric began, but I do not implement stabilization, rather the Federal Executive Council and other organs do, and so I am afraid of "blurting out" something which might not help them. That is why it is better for me to speak in a way that is slightly more abstract than concrete.

It is interesting that our economy seems very unstable. However, everyone lives well, so that there are no current political problems, at least not serious ones. But, following a "boom" like this, or an illusory "boom," certain difficulties usually follow, which is indicated by the experience of the developed countries and in our country in particular by the difficulties in relations with other countries. This is the question of the balance of payments, which may arise if the uncoordinated trends of exports andimports and the large foreign trade deficit continue. This way we would arrive, so to speak, at a considerably more unfavorable situation both in relation to the West--regarding credit when purchasing equipment and reproduction material--and to the East, from which we do not import as much, but where there are many marketing possibilities. If relations in this sphere were disrupted, then quite serious internal difficulties could be created. In other words, if we do not carry out stabilization, at which our current efforts are aimed, particularly the program of measures and activities proposed by the Federal Executive Council, then difficulties might arise which could have a negative effect on the otherwise very stable political situation.

Until now, investments have been made in response to the desire and demand to employ people. Thus, they are made to employ people rather than to produce something. This means--give us a factory, regardless of what it may or may not produce, because we need to employ people, since there are people unemployed.

Give us a factory so that people can be employed--it is relatively unimportant whether it will produce losses or profits, since we as a society cover all losses. And we cover them and also maintain those enterprises which create losses and, while supporting this, we cannot escape from the vicious circle. This has already lasted for a long time.

You have also seen that the education of young people often leaves them with no prospects of finding a job quickly. The desires of our young people and the needs of this society and its development are rather out of step, not yet to a great extent, but quite out of step, so that here too, something is not right, not in harmony.

Our employment institutions are still "on the crest of social welfare," and not on the basis of needs and functions of associated labor.

The Federal Executive Council is now going to trim a whole series of its expenses and so forth. But there are some which it cannot trim, for the international situation is such that greater expense for both the army and for foreign affairs, as well as for a series of other things, are necessary.

Among the investments which need to be trimmed, a large part is formed by federal investments--if I am not mistaken, about 40 per cent--and this is where the so-called priority projects are, energy and so forth. But we cannot "trim" energy, simply because it is the basis for industry and for total development. There are other things we cannot squeeze, and so on and so forth. Finally, it turns out that some small factory or small restaurant can be squeezed. The situation is not simple. We must create tactics to decide what investments can be stopped and postponed, what can be left, and then develop tactics on the degree of inflation to be permitted, and the degree of inflation which must not and cannot occur.

Comrade Bakaric was reminded that the stabilization programs have not yielded the correct results so far, primarily because they are based on administrative measures, mainly restrictive, which in some ways foster old relations and push associated labor into the background. But stabilization in our conditions can be achieved primarily through the affirmation of associated labor and self-management.

I will not say, Comrade Bakaric said, that you are not right at all, but you are not quite right. You see, every stabilization introduces some new factors, and is not completely identical to the previous one, although in some elements it is and must be. For example, if the modernization of the railways is the problem, railways which we have neglected for 30 years and on whose inexpensive or quasi-inexpensive service we have constructed the industrialization of the country, then this modernization becomes a terrible burden. Something must be changed in the whole system, and built onto the whole system in order to carry out such a modernization process.

There are other large systems, such as the railways or energy, and the question arises as to whether our economy is organized in a sufficiently self-managing way so that it can negotiate and determine equitable relations with this system on a self-managing and income-based foundation.

There are also the health and insurance systems, but we still do not have an exchange of labor. To what extent, if any, is associated labor or the workers' council in a position to say to the self-management interest community: We now have 10 percent absence from work due to illness, and we want to reduce this to 4 percent? Let us see what needs to be changed here, and see that it is changed. There are already such attempts taking place--this is a great thing--but we are still a long way from free exchange of labor.

Yesterday I saw on television that food costs have gone up from 40 percent of the family budget to 60 percent. This will now lead to pressures to increase personal incomes, and increased personal incomes enable prices to continue to rise, while that is possible--all this is a return to the remains of the classical bourgeois system. And it will remain so until we strengthen the position of income and the elements of self-managing expanded reproduction. And this, I tell you, is a process which will take a long time.

However, it would be an illusion to think that we are able to get out of the difficulties accompanying our development without stabilization measures. These stabilization measures, in fact, should provide an alternative to the system of which I spoke, and away from constant pressure to increase prices.

How Does Capitalism Solve Its Crisis Situations?

They set aside money to support unemployment and unemployment grows, so that even production is reduced, but prices remain high.

It is clear that the developed capitalist countries are prepared to do something similar for the rest of the world, to throw in a certain sum of money to satisfy the developing countries and keep the world more or less as it is today.

The crisis of capitalism creates a favorable climate for the strengthening of the "hawks" and they are increasing on all sides. The question now is how far that can go. If, for example, the United States had to disband its war industry and its vast scientific research, then there would be a terrible economic crash. German firms and companies get rich and develop rather rapidly in this situation, and since the FRG does not have such large expenditures for military purposes, they catch up with the Americans.

The USSR Also Spends Huge Amounts of Resources on Arming.

The present situation is such that the arms trade is blossoming as rarely before. Among other things, this is also because everyone must renew their arms, since they become obsolete quickly. They are then sold or given as aid. All this encourages the "hawks," but holds back international relations, deepens tension and represents a threat to world peace.

We have always stressed that the relaxation of tension and world peace cannot be founded on competition and the balance of bloc forces, but on the broadest and most equitable international cooperation. The current moment in the development of international relations confirms our well-known stands.

The arms race is increasing, which means that the risk to the peace and security of nations is rising daily, for, if we arm ourselves, then everyone looks for allies, and that means a continuation of bloc policy, which in turn means that there is no possibility for independence and some kind of autonomous development. That is why the struggle for world peace is so topical and historically significant. Without peace there is no socialism.

Pressures on the Nonalined Movement

The policy of nonalinement confirms itself as the sole alternative to bloc division, which closes off the paths to the resolution of vital questions in the international community and [words indistinct]. Precisely because the aims of nonalinement cannot be identified with any narrower interests, pressures on the nonalined movement are strengthening, and since it has already been affirmed as an independent factor of international relations and has strengthened its prestige and influence in the work of the international community, open confrontation with its principles and aims is avoided. Moreover, some principled stands of the nonalined are adopted most often only verbally, since they are assessed as being to a certain extent, or temporarily, acceptable in order to gain tactical advantage and to gain time. What is proclaimed later has been diluted, made worthless or deformed in the practice of international relations.

Because of this the nonalined movement needs unity today more than ever, and not division on any basis. That is precisely why at the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade, it was decided that the paths and methods of further promoting democratic adoption of decisions in the movement and the work of the coordinating organs and preparations for nonalined countries' gatherings should be discussed before the next conference.

Comrade Bakaric was asked how he views the attempts of the Socialist International to weaken the ideopolitical unity of the nonalined by offering to individual parties and movements the model of classical parliamentarism.

The introduction of a parliamentary regime to the liberated African countries, Comrade Bakaric said, would in fact mean opening up the gates to the toppled and conquered colonial forces and its allies to grab power once again. In my time I have had the opportunity to hear this from the African countries' representatives at a consultative meeting in Athens. They said openly that for them the one-party system was the only way for the revolution to survive. The introduction of classical parliamentarism, as recommended by the Socialist International, would really open up the gates to counter-revolution. Therefore, everything indicates that these offers of the parliamentary model will not succeed wherever revolution is still living and where liberation and revolutionary forces struggle for social transformation. But such models can be accepted temporarily where revolution is encountering crises.

Our stand towards attempts to renew international centers in whatever form is well-known. The LCY is opposed to attempts to institutionalize international cooperation in any part of the workers' movement, as well as attempts to impose one's own ideology on parties and movements in the developing countries where they would contradict the interests of these countries and their right to freely determine the paths of their development. This is why we are also opposed to the introduction of bloc divisions between the nonalined countries.

Socialization of the Press

As for my opinion on the socialization of the press--I think that the press suffers from unilaterally interpreted criticism, Comrade Bakaric said. I am thinking of our main Zagreb newspapers, for I often come across critical commentaries about something and when one reads them, one sees that the author does not know what he is talking about, and that it is not worth reading. But the entire press has such a critical "touch". I call it a "touch" for it is necessary to know the problems about which one is writing. Mistakes can then be made, and no one must be reproached for them, but these are different kinds of mistakes. The results achieved by workers in self-management would not be disregarded, they would be analyzed critically in order to stimulate their further development.

To put the newspapers in order it is necessary, for example, for a correspondent in Sibenik who sends information about events there to discuss even a village slanging-match [as received] if it uncovers something characteristic, as well as the texts of a speech by a university professor or party worker or official. That is socialization of the press for me.

Anyway, your BORBA is sometimes very good and sometimes empty.

LOY'S GRLICKOV TO RESUME PARTY TALKS IN HAVANA

LD251214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Arpil 25, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Cuban party talks which began on Monday will be resumed today in Havana. The two parties' delegations, headed by Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandar Grlickov and Cuban Communist Party Politbureau member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, have so far met three times.

Exhaustive, open and comprehensive talks were held on the situation in the non-aligned movement, especially the political issues of the movement pending the sixth conference of heads of state or government, and other international problems.

These topics, particularly those relating to the nonaligned movement and the sixth summit, will be discussed also at today's meeting between the delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Communist Party of Cuba.

VRHOVEC STATEMENT TO PRESS ON IRELAND VISIT REPORTED

LD121644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dublin--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife left Dublin today after a 3-day official friendly visit to Ireland.

The federal secretary was accompanied to Dublin Airport by Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, who wished him farewell.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, underlined in a statement for the Yugoslav and Irish press that he had, over the past 3 days, discussed many topical international issues and bilateral relations with his host Michael O'Kennedy, the Irish diplomatic head.

"Full expression was given in our exceptionally cordial and intimate talks," Vrhovec emphasized, "to the proximity or identity of our views on many international issues. Where international relaxation of tension is involved, we were in accord that detente should be spread throughout Europe and the world, and that it can by no means remain within the narrow and restricted framework of the two blocs."

Emphasizing that the Irish-Yugoslav negotiations encompassed the broadest possible exchange of opinions on preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid, which is to be held next year, Vrhovec said:

"The utmost readiness was expressed on both our own side and on the Irish side to cooperate as closely as possible in the preparations for and during the course of the Madrid meeting, taking as the point of departure the experience gained and the degree of cooperation already achieved within the framework of the group of nonalined and neutral countries, which represents a new phenomenon in European cooperation in general. Particular importance was attributed in our talks to the integral application of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

"In the Yugoslav-Irish talks, the conviction was again manifested," Vrhovec said, "that all open issues and disagreements between individual countries must be settled exclusively through negotiations, with full respect for the sovereignty of each country without the application of force or interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Respect for the UN Charter is needed here.

"We agreed that it is essential to further strengthen the role of the United Nations in international agreement-making and contracting, such as negotiations on disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs underlined that he had the honor to be received by Irish President Patrick Hillery and Irish Prime Minister John Pynch, and he said that one of the key topics of the exhaustive and constructive Yugoslav-Irish talks was bilateral cooperation.

"In both countries there exists a great deal of interest for more all-round development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres of economy, science, education, culture, art and information."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed the hope that his visit to Dublin will be a new important step in consolidating friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ireland. "I think that our two countries will be on the threshold of a new era which will open the prospect of even more successful cooperation."

"Yugoslavia's relations with the EEC were a particular theme of our talks," Vrhovec added. "Ireland is a member of the EEC and in July of this year will take over the chair of this Western European economic alliance. It is our wish to achieve with the European Community an agreement that would guarantee equal and balanced economic cooperation, which we consider to be of mutual interest. The Irish side demonstrated complete understanding for such an orientation, and Dublin promised us its support."

The Irish press, which has given considerable publicity to our federal secretary's visit to Dublin, writes today about the final Irish-Yugoslav talks, and carries Josip Vrhovec's statement to Yugoslav and Irish journalists.

The influential Irish daily the IRISH TIMES stresses Yugoslavia's firm orientations, recognizes the Yugoslav standpoint of defense of independence and the right to control over one's own foreign affairs, and adds that both countries belong to no group or military bloc.

The Irish press stresses the important role played by Yugoslavia in international events and also Ireland's interest in the nonalined movement in which, as it is stressed, Yugoslavia plays a particularly important role.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD251224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia returned here today from a seven-day visit to Bulgaria where it became acquainted with the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the field of ideological-political work.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION'S TALKS IN FRG REPORTED

LD252026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Stuttgart, April 25 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia headed by Jure Bilic, president of the assembly, met here today with the representatives of the Diet (parliament) and government of Baden-Wuerttemberg to discuss economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the talks, it was noted that further development of economic relations is hampered by Yugoslavia's unfavourable balance in trade with the Federal Republic, and that efforts by both countries are needed to reduce this deficit. Both sides emphasized the two countries' interests in a comprehensive development of mutual relations.

SPILJAK, LJUBICIC ATTEND CONFERENCE ON ARMS INDUSTRY

LD191245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A 2-day consultative conference on "productivity in the Yugoslav industry for armaments and military equipment" opened today in the Yugoslav People's Army headquarters at Topcider. The focus of this meeting, jointly organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defence and the Community of Industry for Military Equipment and Armaments, will be an analysis of the situation in armaments and the factors which affect productivity in domestic enterprises of the war industry. The consultations will determine the main tasks and the manner of their implementation in the forthcoming period.

After the opening, the conference paid a 1-minute silent tribute to deceased revolutionaries Edvard Kardelj and Djuro Pucar and to the victims of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro.

The human factor is of decisive importance in increasing productivity and the efficiency of operations at the present level of development of the industry for armaments and military equipment, Maj Gen Dr Svetislav Popovic emphasized in his introductory report. Experience shows that this factor should be considerably better used from the point of view of the social and technical activation of associated labor in the attainment and distribution of income, as well as from the point of view of introducing considerably better and more modern organization and better use of creative work.

Dealing with the modernization of capacities for the production of arms and equipment, it was particularly emphasized that it is necessary to grasp more comprehensively all aspects of investments and to strengthen responsibility in decisionmaking. Investment preparations, it was said at the conference, must be carried out in a more comprehensive and systematic manner in order to reduce as much as possible the period between when projects are carried out and investments implemented.

As emphasized in the introductory report of Maj Gen Dr Svetislav Popovic, objective conditions exist to make the industry for arms and military equipment "an experimental ground" for the development of self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations and an essential factor of technical, technological and economic progress in our country.

The consultative conference was attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and representatives of enterprises for arms and military equipment.

LCY DEFENSE OFFICIAL EXAMINES SLOVENE DEFENSE READINESS

LD251006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--"We have been very impressed by civil defense readiness in Slovenia. In all localities which we visited--from labor organizations to communal and local communities, and especially municipalities--we have been impressed by their approach to the situation. It is especially praiseworthy that work on civil defense is not only the concern of the headquarters but also of the organizations of SAWP, the League of Communists, trade unions and so on. The civil defense units in Slovenia are preparing for general national defense as real forces of intervention."

This was stated by Maj Gen Mile Mandic, leader of the working group of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium during today's talks in the Slovene LC Central Committee. Topical questions of further development and material equipment of civil defense, as well as the tasks of communists in this process, were also discussed at the meeting.

The talks were attended by Ljubo Jasnic, executive secretary for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium. Outstanding Slovene political and technical workers in this field were also present. It was noted, among other things, that investments in civil defense should be increased in the next medium-term plan, in order to further strengthen self-management bases.

TITO RECEIVES CONDOLENCES ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

PRC's Hua Guofeng

AU221714 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Apparent text of telegram of condolences sent by Hua Goufeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, to President Tito on the occasion of the earthquake in Montenegro]

[Text] "Shocked by the news that a disastrous earthquake hit Montenegro, that it caused the death of a large number of people and that it has caused great material damage, on behalf of the PRC, the Chinese Government and people and on my own behalf, I want to express our deep sympathy and sincere concern to you, and through you to the LCY, the government and the peoples of Yugoslavia. I am convinced that, under the leadership of the LCY and the Yugoslav Government, the people of the stricken area will certainly overcome the consequences of the disaster and make the Republic of Montenegro even nicer after the reconstruction. I ask you to convey my sincere condolences and sympathy to the distressed families and to the injured."

DPRK's Kim Il-song

AU221715 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Apparent text of telegram of condolences sent by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, to President Tito on the occasion of the earthquake in Montenegro]

[Text] "I have heard the sad news about human casualties and material losses caused by the earthquake in some areas of Montenegro. I express my sympathy and condolences to you, and through you to the people of the stricken area."

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

USSR Relief Aid

LD051422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)--To help eliminate effects of the disastrous earthquake which hit Montenegro on April 15, the Soviet Union will send to Yugoslavia a complete factory for prefabricated flats with a capacity of 40,000 square metres, 50,000 tons of cement, timber for prefabricated wooden houses, ten large buses equipped with all medical facilities, and 20 bulidozers.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Government have informed President Tito about this relief aid by a special message. The message for the Yugoslav president was presented to Undersecretary in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar by Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy N. Vinogradov.

Poor Construction Caused Damage

AU231628 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[S.G. report]

[Text] Budva, 20 April--The majority of important buildings damaged by the strong earthquake were resting on mire, on which stones had been piled up and the building had then been erected. This is the case with the shipyard in Bijela, a part of Bar port, the port and the roads in Hercegnovi, Kotor and Sudva and some of the hotels on Slovenska beach. When the powerful tremors shook the ground, there was a so-called disintegration and the buildings were damaged.

This is the assessment of Academician Prof Branko Zezelu, engineer Milos Banic and Dr Bosko Petrovic and some associates, experts of the Material Research Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Prestressed Concrete Center.

"This is a great, and unfortunately costly, warning about how one should build," Academician Branko Zezelu points out. "In those cases where the construction adhered to the regulations, the buildings have remained intact. In the cases where the regulations were ignored, everything has been turned into ruins. The regulations on the construction of buildings have one aim, to prevent the building from collapsing and to protect human life. Lesser damage can be repaired subsequently."

PRICES, COST OF LIVING, INVESTMENT CREDITS DISCUSSED

LD252258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Economic trends in the first months of this year are such that changes in the finance and credit policy are inevitable. This was stated by Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, at a press conference today in the Federal Secretariat for Information. Deviations from the proclaimed policy are particularly conspicuous in exports, imports and in the area of prices. Industrial production is up 9.5 percent in relation to the first quarter last year. Although these developments are a point or two above the guidelines set by the resolution, they cannot be the basic reason of instability. Production must be encouraged in the future but it must be production whose sales have been insured. Export results are not satisfactory. In the period between 1 January up to and including 19 April nominal exports were 12 percent up and imports up 32 percent. It is obvious that these trends must be balanced, or our foreign balance of payments at the end of the year will be even more unfavorable than anticipated.

The trends in prices and the cost of living are disturbing. They are up 14.9 percent from the first quarter of 1978. However, if March this year is compared with the same month last year when price increases are even more acute--19.3 percent. The situation is similar as far as the cost of living is concerned. It is up 15.3 percent from the first quarter of last year. However, the trends observed in March as compared with the same month in 1978 show that the cost of living was up 18.9 percent. Of course, stressed Petar Kostic, all aspects of expenditures must be reduced into a realistic framework. In addition, measures must be taken which will curb prices, step up exports and reduce imports.

Speaking of consumer credit, the federal secretary of finance said that in future it would become a reliable regulator of production and sales. New encouragement will be provided for the sale of goods available in sufficient quantities or when it is common knowledge that they can be sold for ready cash. However, two basic criteria remain in the focus of attention insofar as consumer credit is concerned. Installment plan purchases will be encouraged where stocks could turn out to be a problem, but even so on the condition that manufacturers do not bring pressure to bear on prices. Goods for which there are no customers will get no support of this kind.

Petar Kostic made particular reference to the draft law on special conditions governing the approval and use of investment credits. It is the intention to do away with the present practice of substantial investments without one's own participation. The proposed bill, among other things, envisaged that 40 percent of one's own funds will be required for projects based predominantly on imported raw materials. In the case of building projects and works, private funds must amount to 30 percent. A share of 20 percent will be sufficient for those who opt for the domestic raw material basis. The most attractive will be the investments when the goods to be manufactured are meant for export. Then potential investors will have to insure only 15 percent of the funds. Investments connected with communal investments will not get "the green light" unless 20 percent is available. Finally, if anyone intends to build liquid fuel-powered thermal power plants he will have to make sure to "collect" a total of 80 percent of the resources required. The bill also covers administrative buildings of sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor. In the future it will not be possible to build them unless 50 percent of one's own money has been made available beforehand. Medical equipment and instruments will be able to be acquired under somewhat more favorable conditions: 20 percent of the total cost made available by the investor will be sufficient. According to the federal secretary for finance, this is a long-term and not a temporary orientation in the investment area. So, if this bill is made law massive investments obtained on credit amounting to 100 percent of the total cost, which has been the practice up till now, will cease.